

THE

# Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

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## Eccelesiastical Affairs.

### "IN THE AIR."

THE above is the popular phrase by which it has become customary to express the prevalence in the minds of men of any idea which has hardly yet taken visible shape as a proposition to be reduced to practice. It somewhat resembles ozone which makes itself felt in its effects, although its presence is not to be detected by the senses. Scientific men tell us that the sea mists which so frequently invade the shores of Scarborough are highly charged with ozone, and that, although it is not in itself a life-giving property, it favours health by destroying those causes of decay which, in our habits of civilisation, frequently prey upon the sources of life. So, for some time past, it has been a common remark that disestablishment is "in the air." It fastens upon that which is ecclesiastically corrupt. Its prevalence explains very much that would otherwise seem to be inexplicable. We cannot very accurately trace what may be called its natural history. No little difficulty might be found in any attempt to discover its source, to account for its spread, or to analyse its power. But certainly the laws of ecclesiastical thought have been deeply affected by its subtle action. It has rather exasperated in some classes the spirit of persecution which is inseparable from the patronage and aid given by the civil power to any religious community, while, in other classes, it has induced convictions and inferences, the ultimate results of which cannot but be favourable to religious equality. By saying that disestablishment is in the air no one, of course, would contend that it is at the present moment the uppermost topic of conversation or of national concern. The thoughts of the people are otherwise engaged, and the direction of our foreign policy absorbs the interest which until recently was taken up with domestic affairs. But so far as ecclesiastical policy can, under these or any other circumstances, arrest attention, or promote discussion, disestablishment (to use a now familiar diplomatic phrase) is regarded as the *basis* from which, more or less, lines of departure are to be taken.

There is no wonder that this should be the case. The word itself, no doubt, is an ugly one, and the action to which it points is, in the first instance, destructive rather than quickening. It does not necessarily present to the mind those

aspects of organised truth which are associated with unity of life, growth, and power, but it assails those influences which deaden all of them. But although in its mode of action it is mainly negative and, if the reader will have it so, destructive, there can be no doubt that when its work is done, and, indeed, as it is being done, it will leave behind it a much more consistent and healthy development of the Christian communities to whom it may apply. What the spiritual vitality inherent in Christian individuals or communities may become when unimpeded by obstacles unfavourable to it, and when left to the impulse of its own nature, under the simple guidance of that wisdom and those sympathies which are, as we may so say, its own, born of itself and nourished by itself, we have never yet seen—in this country at least. But the prospect is one the grandeur of which most thoughtful men can estimate, and when once it has been intellectually and spiritually seen, even from afar, is never likely to be subsequently classed among the trivialities of the world. It may be hated, or it may be admired. It may produce pain, or it may excite pleasure. But it is not likely to be forgotten. It will assert and reassert itself in almost every turn of ecclesiastical life, and hence, on account of its intrinsic importance, it would be sure to remain "in the air," both as regards the fears and the hopes of men.

If this were not so, the pertinacious activities of Liberationists would make it so. Be the ultimate significance of it what it may, the idea cannot be thrust before the mind of the community, in season and out of season—now in this form, then in that—without leaving behind it many traces of its action. They who sow their seed beside all waters may go their way in the confident assurance that after a time it will come back to them in the shape of a plenteous harvest. Mere reiteration of that which is true in itself is a moral force which in the long run proves itself to be irresistible. It is thus, indeed, that all great reforms have been, and must be, achieved. The soul of them must have communicated itself from mind to mind, and from heart to heart, before the nation is qualified to give its assent to them. In a word, they must be "in the air" before they are in the Statute Book, and one may almost unhesitatingly predict that whatever has come to be noticed as in the former will inevitably find its way to the latter. It may be resisted; it may be ostentatiously neglected; but by laws of its own—such laws indeed as have put it where it is—it will finally secure its own triumph by disintegrating and destroying that which is contrary to itself.

We are not at all concerned, because from time to time other movements than that of disestablishment start up, one after another, and take possession of the public mind. They are mostly determined by events over which the human will has no direct control. They are amongst the ordinaries which it were vain to resist, and obedience to which may hereafter further the ends we have more specially in view. This Eastern Question, for example, though, for the present, it certainly blocks the way, cannot be dealt with in the magnanimous spirit in which the people are disposed to deal with it, without largely disposing their minds to trains of reasoning and to conclusions, the moral force of which will be found as applicable to eccle-

siastical as to international policy. When the right thing to be done stands out clearly, and when light is broadly thrown upon it by passing circumstances, then whole classes of men will remember the experience which they have gained in other departments of political life, and will place the axioms of Christian morality above the traditions of ecclesiastical casuistry and authority.

## THE EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS OF LONDON.

THE special committee appointed by the School Board for London to investigate the educational endowments of the metropolis, has just issued a report, which well deserves the attention both of grumbling ratepayers and liberal philanthropists. The former will learn with astonishment that there is a mine of wealth in their midst, deposited by "pious founders" for the education of the poor, and now yielding a revenue sufficient to pay the whole school board rate, if that were desirable, or to bring it permanently down to three-half-pence in the pound, and still leave a large surplus available for secondary schools. Liberal philanthropists on the other hand will hear with satisfaction, that the golden ladder of their dreams—from the gutter to the University—is already in existence; only unfortunately it is hauled up rather too high to be easily accessible by the "gutter-child." Both classes of reformers, will, however, do well to remember that this mine of wealth is as inaccessible to them as the Garden of the Hesperides, unless some Parliamentary hero should succeed in slaying the coiled serpent of vested interests that guards the entrance. We fear it is not likely that the present public apathy will be disturbed by the exceedingly modest and diffident document prepared by Lord Napier and Ettrick, as chairman of the committee above mentioned. Nevertheless, with a view to the future, let us glance at the facts.

Considerable difficulty was experienced, we are told, in collecting complete information, and therefore we may conclude that the case of the committee is not made as strong as it might be. But so far as it goes, it stands thus. Particulars have been obtained of endowments amounting in the gross to 312,000*l.* a-year, and producing, under the sort of management which such funds usually receive, a net income of 222,459*l.* The difference, we presume, is absorbed by expenses, but on this point we have no information. Still, we hazard the suggestion, that with the sort of management a man gives to his private estate the annual net returns would hardly fall below 300,000*l.* Now all this money was originally designed, as the report tells us, "for the support, education, and advancement of poor children belonging to the humblest class." To quote the words of several foundation deeds, it was intended "for the virtuous upbringing of miserable youths"; "for orphans, or at least such as their parents receive the weekly alms of the parish"; for day-schools in which the children are to be taught "without recompense or reward." In other words, the funds were designed to do the very work now provided for by the Elementary Education Acts. But this money has been "largely applied for the benefit of children who are not poor, or who are poor in a superior order of life." We quote again from the report; and we think the language might have been a good deal stronger,



within the strict limits of accuracy. The benevolent actor, Edward Alleyn, would surely be very much astonished were he to rise from the dead and see the sort of "miserable youths" who are educated in Dulwich now.

The practical question is, however, whether any reform is possible; and, if so, of what nature it should be? The *Times*, as is its nature when the nation is drowsy, thinks no reform is feasible; or, at least, none such as would be worth the trouble it would give. Poor gentility derives great benefit from the present state of things; and poor gentility is surely worthy of as much consideration as more vulgar poverty. Therefore, we had much better let things alone. Besides, the establishment of a few scholarships attainable from elementary schools might easily be arranged without much disturbing vested interests; and this would be a happy compromise to which even the pious founders themselves could hardly object. Now, we think this mode of reasoning in regard to poor gentility ignores the fact that the steadfast tendency of public opinion, so far it concerns itself with educational matters at all, is to merge the interests of both class and sect in that of the whole nation. Public opinion sanctions the arrangement by which the fees of elementary schools are supplemented by rates and taxes. Why? Because those schools are needed by six-sevenths of the population; and it is of national importance that they should not be left in ignorance. But let anyone propose to supplement, in the same manner, the guinea a quarter paid by poor gentility to wretchedly inefficient "academies for young gentlemen," and the universal voice would answer that the public elementary schools are open to all who need them; and that it is no part of the nation's business to make provision for the perhaps pardonable susceptibilities of special and limited classes. The same thing is seen in regard to all national encouragement of higher education. Local and sectarian privileges are regarded with increasing suspicion. Fashions of extravagance which make our Universities the peculium of the rich are denounced. And every reform has for one of its objects the adaptation of our system of secondary and higher education to form part of a comprehensive national machinery. In the face of such a feeling, the plea on behalf of poor gentility will gradually lose its force. The nation, as distinguished from "society," can know nothing of classes. The question will be pressed, whether these endowments are doing to the whole nation the best service of which they are capable. And the answer is too obvious. Still more fatal in its recoil is the argument of the *Times*, that the strict application of old endowments to their original purposes, is impossible. Of course it is. But that is no reason whatever why they should be diverted for the special convenience of a limited class, never for a moment contemplated by the founders. The reversion of all inapplicable charities belongs to the nation at large, and not to any section of it. And this is as true of educational endowments as of any other.

But liberal philanthropists think that the application of any part of these funds to elementary education has been made inexpedient by the establishment of the school board system. The only effect, they say, would be to save the rates; and it is far better to use these funds so as to secure the possibility of secondary instruction to every promising child in an elementary school. There is much to be said for such a view. But there is one unanswerable objection to it; and that is the enormous amount of the fund that would be available. At the ordinary rate of scholarships to secondary schools—£30 per annum—the educational endowments of London would provide for at least ten thousand such scholarships, and it is ridiculous to suppose that 10,000 children would be found in London who would be capable of availing themselves of the privilege. It strikes us that five hundred such scholarships would be more than sufficient. And when these are provided for, there are many reasons for thinking that the best national use to be made of the surplus would be the sustenance of board schools. There is no doubt that the cost of public elementary education is likely to increase rather than to diminish. We have no faith in the ultimate survival of any but a few exceptionally efficient denominational schools. In ten years' time two-thirds of the children of London will be taught in board schools. And amidst the rapid growth of local taxation, no one can look forward to such a burden without anxiety. The irritation caused by the increase of the rate will give obscurantism and vestrydom an unfair advantage at every school board election. And it will be the nation that will suffer in consequence. The Americans have their "reserve lands" for the support of their common schools. Why should not we treat a large part of our

ancient endowments in the same way? The grumbling ratepayer would be appeased. And under the severe system of audit applied to school boards, together with the unreserved publicity of all their documents, there could be no fear of the corruptions that have infected older corporations. We see, indeed, that Lord Napier and a section of his committee propose to endow individual elementary schools here and there. But this is the most utterly objectionable form in which this application of the funds could be suggested. Such schools would infallibly run through the history of the old grammar schools. On the other hand, if school boards were endowed, under the supervision of Government on the one hand, and the ratepayers on the other, a fair guarantee would be given that the advantage of the whole people, and not that of any class or sect, would be kept in view.

#### THE DISESTABLISHMENT MOVEMENT.

##### MR. FISHER IN ESSEX.

Mr. Fisher, the able organising agent of the Liberation Society, held a series of meetings in Essex last week. The first meeting was at

CHELMSFORD, in the Mechanics' Institute, on the "Right of the Nation to deal with her Ecclesiastical Endowments." On the platform, besides the chairman, were Messrs. Hooper, Barnard, Gripper, Hall, Reeve, Pertwee, Milbank, &c. Mr. J. Youngman, of Woodham Ferris, presided, and remarked that the subject was irrepressible just now, alluding to local persecution on the part of Churchmen, which had thrust it forward. Mr. Fisher delivered a very argumentative lecture, illustrated by numerous facts. At the close he was asked whether he would meet an opponent, to which he replied that he must know whom he was to meet. Mr. Gripper proposed, and Mr. Pertwee seconded, the vote of thanks—On the next evening, Mr. Fisher lectured to a large audience on "Ritualism: what it is, and how to remedy it," treating the subject, as a local report states, with "great freedom." Mr. Gripper was in the chair, and stated that a committee of gentlemen at Chelmsford were ready to make arrangements for Mr. Fisher meeting an opponent. Mr. Fisher's lecture was received with loud applause. At the close some remarks were made in opposition, to which the lecturer replied. Mr. J. S. Reeve then moved, and Mr. Barnard seconded, a resolution to the effect that the progress of Romanism in the Church was an additional reason why the union of Church and State should no longer exist. This was carried unanimously.

BRAINTREE.—Mr. Fisher lectured in the large hall of the Institute on Wednesday night to a large and influential audience. W. Brown, Esq., occupied the chair, and made a very effective speech. The lecturer undertook to prove that the nation had a moral as well as a legal right to deal with her ecclesiastical endowments. Judging from the complimentary remarks that were made by succeeding speakers, he appears to have fully made good his position. His views were unanimously endorsed by the meeting.

COLCHESTER.—Mr. Fisher lectured here on Thursday night to a large audience, his subject being, "Disestablishment a Blessing to the Church and the Nation." The Rev. Mr. Spurrin occupied the chair, and the platform was occupied by the leading ministers and friends. Great interest was shown in the subject, and a desire was generally expressed for another visit. Hearty and unanimous votes concluded the meeting.

SOUTHEND.—Mr. Fisher brought his Essex campaign to a close by lecturing here on Friday night, on the subject of "Ritualism: what it is, and how to deal with it." The Rev. T. Hayward, of Rochford, occupied the chair, and he was well supported by the leading Dissenters of the district, ministerial and lay. Notwithstanding the very unfavourable weather there was a large attendance, and the interest shown in the subject was most marked. The meeting endorsed the lecturer's views, that there is no remedy for Ritualism but disestablishment.

During Mr. Fisher's visit to Essex other lectures were arranged for, and the work in this old Nonconformist county is to be carried on with vigour.

##### MR. GORDON'S LECTURES.

DARLINGTON.—The following "Public Notice" has been issued by the Darlington friends in view of the recent shameful disorders there, the county police authorities insisting upon it that the friends should stand up for their own rights. This notice is felt to be quite as severe a blow as could well be inflicted on "the other side":—

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Local Committee of the Liberation Society having, with their friends, carefully considered the position in which they are placed by the recent outrageous disorder at their meetings, have decided to accept the utter defeat (which is a real victory) implied thereby, and, rather than expose the town to a fresh disgrace, or resort to violence, leave it to all fair-minded people to repudiate the disorders referred to, and in time to right them. They know how to interpret the misconduct of their opponents, who cannot meet them in any other way; and, whilst deeply regretting the social hurt inflicted on the town, are certain what the ultimate result must be.

PETER DIXON, Hon. Sec.

EGREMONT, NEAR WHITEHAVEN.—On Wednesday evening last Mr. Gordon lectured in the Odd-fellows' Hall in this old Cumberland town. A

large party of Orangemen were present from Moor Row, and very soon behaved in such a way that there was nothing for the lecturer but to sit down and calmly await the course of events. By-and-bye the ire of friends was aroused, and the policeman sent for, and here he *did* act, and, at his bidding, the whole Orange host slunk away. It was a most amusing spectacle. Mr. Gordon resumed, but against great disadvantages, of course, the whole proceedings being unhinged. Still, he was attentively listened to, and, after one question, and the expression of a desire for another meeting, hearty votes of thanks were accorded to both lecturer and chairman.

ST. BEES.—Next evening Mr. Gordon lectured in the United Methodist Free Church School, St. Bees, and again a similar band was in attendance, but this time not quite so badly behaved, and Mr. Gordon kept on with his reply to the recent Church Defence lecture of the Rev. Mr. Rowe, of Bradford. The Rev. Townend Wilson presided, as on the previous night, and did good service. Extensive local circulation of leaflets personally abusing Mr. Gordon. This week Mr. Gordon is in the West Riding.

##### LECTURES BY THE REV. J. P. BALMER.

We take the following from the *Penrith Herald*:—"The Rev. J. P. Balmer, of Manchester, has been delivering a series of lectures during the present week at Kirkoswald, Renwick, Gambleby, and Hunsonby. The meetings have been well attended by appreciative and enthusiastic audiences, and votes passed favourable to the principles advocated. Nevertheless there was a little opposition. At Kirkoswald on Tuesday night the chair was ably occupied by the Rev. J. Baker (Wesleyan), the meeting being held in the Independent Chapel, the minister of which (the Rev. W. Taylor) also took part in the meeting. The Rev. John Best, incumbent of the parish, delivered a strong speech in answer to the lecturer, but he failed to secure the sympathy of the meeting. Mr. Balmer replied to him at some length, and with decided effect, carrying the audience along with him. The opposition only excited a deeper interest in the Liberation question.—On Wednesday night the meeting was held in the Wesleyan School, Renwick. The Rev. W. Taylor presided, and there was again a good and enthusiastic audience. At the close of his lecture, Mr. Balmer was questioned by the Rev. M. V. Kennedy, vicar, and the village schoolmaster. Mr. Kennedy displayed a courteous and Christian spirit, thus contrasting greatly with Mr. Best's opposition on the preceding night. The questions were evidently answered to the satisfaction of the audience. Mr. Thomas Whitfield moved, and Mr. W. Greenop seconded, a resolution in favour of disestablishment which was carried.—The meeting on Thursday night was held in the Wesleyan School, Gambleby, and was a great success, as was evinced by the rapt attention of the audience. The Rev. W. Taylor again presided. A disestablishment resolution was moved by Mr. Thomas Whitfield, seconded by Mr. Salkeld, and carried unanimously. The disestablishment feeling has received a great impetus from these meetings, not only in the places where they have been held but in the entire district around."

NOTTINGHAM.—The Nottingham branch of the Liberation Society held its annual business meeting last Tuesday, Mr. E. Gripper in the chair. Mr. Hutchinson, the secretary, read the report, which detailed a great amount of work done by the Nottingham committee, including a large number of meetings and the distribution of tens of thousands of tracts. The chairman moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by the Rev. W. Woods, and carried. Mr. Gripper was re-elected president and Mr. A. Goodliffe treasurer, with Mr. J. B. Hutchinson and Mr. Shilleto honorary secretaries. The committee for the ensuing year was also appointed.

COTTENHAM.—The *Cambridge Independent* of last week devotes nearly three columns to a report of a lecture by the Rev. Thomas Adams, of Daventry, at Cottenham. The attendance was so large that many persons could not find sitting-room. Mr. J. Todd occupied the chair, and reviewed the ecclesiastical situation in some vigorous and concise remarks, closing by stating that he knew no opportunity in the history of any Church so good and so promising of Christian progress as the present was to the Establishment. Mr. Adams's lecture is reported verbatim. At the close the Rev. F. Warren and Mr. E. Gautrey spoke.

KEYNSHAM.—The Rev. G. Duncan, of Frome, lectured in connection with the Bristol branch of the Liberation Society on Tuesday last at Keyns-ham. Mr. Lewis Waterman, of Bristol, occupied the chair. The lecture was well received, and a cordial vote of thanks given.

SUTTON BRIDGE.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 25, a lecture was delivered on "The Present Crisis in the Church of England," by the Rev. J. H. Lummis, of Wisbeach. There was an attentive audience, but no controversy.

MARKET DEEPING.—An interesting gathering in support of the Liberation policy was held in the Congregational Schoolroom, on Friday, Oct. 28. The Rev. W. Marriott presided, and spoke in heartiest terms of the operations of the society. The Rev. J. H. Lummis followed. A lively discussion ensued—a most hopeful sign in a district as low and dark as any in the Midlands.

RAMSEY, HANTS.—The Rev. J. H. Lummis, of Wisbeach, lectured here on Thursday evening on the question—"Is the Church of England worth



preserving?" The Institution Hall was densely crowded, Church defenders having organised a determined onslaught on the Liberation policy. Mr. J. H. Saunders presided. Amid repeated interruptions the lecturer proceeded with his lecture, at the close of which a general and very lively discussion took place, several local "defenders" distinguishing themselves, especially Mr. Campion, a late churchwarden, who, amid the repeated protests of his friends, inflicted a paper of twenty folios written as an answer to the lecture before its delivery. Mr. Reed, of the Church Defence Society, also opposed, and after the lecturer had fully replied, a resolution censuring the Liberation Society for its agitation was proposed and seconded, and being met with an amendment to the effect that the Church, as a political institution, is unworthy of preservation, was declared carried by a majority of three votes. The meeting then broke up in great tumult, —the defenders singing, "God save the Queen." Another meeting is spoken of.

UPWELL, NEAR WISBEACH.—The Rev. J. H. Lummis lectured here on Friday evening last, on "Ritualism and Romanism." The Rev. E. J. Travis presided. Considering the unfavourable weather, there was a good attendance.

TOTTENHAM.—The first of a series of lectures in the Tottenham and Edmonton district was delivered on Thursday last, in the schoolroom of the Baptist Chapel, Tottenham, the Rev. R. Wallace in the chair. The Rev. W. Dorling gave a lecture on "The Plea for Religious Equality." There was a fair attendance, and the lecture was very heartily received. The Rev. D. Fotheringham and the Rev. W. Scott also spoke.

ENDERBY, LEICESTERSHIRE.—The first meeting ever held in this large and growing village, on behalf of the society, was held on Monday, Oct. 30, when the Rev. E. Hipwood, the local agent for the county, delivered a lecture in the Independent Chapel, on "Religious Equality the Question of the Day." The Rev. G. H. Dickinson, pastor of the church, occupied the chair, and cordially introduced the lecturer, to whom a respectable audience gave a close and appreciative attention during an address of above an hour, and of which during the course of the lecture, he spoke as the initiatory stage of a winter's campaign amongst the villages of the county.

#### RITUALISM AT ST. VEDAST, CHEAPSIDE.

Lord Penzance on Friday pronounced the first judgment under the Public Worship Act in the case of the Rev. T. Pelham Dale, of St. Vedast, Cheapside. It was shown that the defendant had taken no notice of the monition of the court, but continued the practices which had been declared illegal. Lord Penzance pronounced sentence of suspension for three months, the inhibition to be continued unless Mr. Dale within that time signify his intention to obey the monition.

Much curiosity was manifested on Sunday at the church of St. Vedast, Foster-lane, Cheapside, with respect to what sort of service would be gone through after the inhibition of the rector, by Lord Penzance. The morning service was commenced at eleven o'clock, and rendered with a good deal of Gregorian music; and at its conclusion the candles on the "altar" were lighted—twenty-six in all, thirteen being at either side of the cross. After an interval of a few minutes, a procession emerged from the sacristy in the following order: First came a young man in surplice swinging aloft a thurible from which clouds of incense arose, he being followed by two acolytes bearing two tall ornamented lighted candles. Then came the members of the choir in surplices, two and two, one of them holding high a cross, and the procession was closed by the Rev. Mr. Armitage and the rector, the Rev. Thomas Pelham Dale, the latter attired in a cloth of gold cope such as is worn by Roman Catholic priests at benediction, having on the back a crimson velvet "fall" with a gold-embroidered cross. Mr. Armitage wore a white vestment, both clergymen having on their heads the "biretta." The procession walked round the southern side of the church and up the centre passage to the "altar," the air being perfumed with the fumes of the incense. Then, before the communion service was commenced, a psalm was sung to the air of the Roman Catholic *Magnificat*. Mr. Dale having retired to the sacristy, came back to the "altar" clothed in a chasuble, the same as that worn by a priest at low mass. The reverend gentleman then "incensed" every portion of the altar, and afterwards the perfumed smoke was offered to himself by Mr. Armitage, who acted as assistant priest. Then began the celebration of the holy communion. Mr. Dale, facing the congregation, repeated the commandments, and the lesson of the day was read from the book, held, after the fashion of High Mass, by an attendant, and first surrounded with the smoke of the incense. In the middle of the service the Rev. Mr. Armitage ascended the pulpit, and spoke of how the faithful had opposed the mighty power of Nebuchadnezzar, and how God had delivered those who trusted in Him. From that they ought to take comfort in their distress. Speaking of the Public Worship Regulation Act, he said there was a religious party who would not relinquish the services of the Church to the Government or the State. With the help of God, they were, for themselves, determined not to obey that Act. Nationality was a local thing, but religion was above all nationalities. It neither belonged to

the Englishman nor to the foreigner exclusively, for there was one God and Father of all. Let them take courage. The time of their delivery was near, and so sure as that day's sun would set so sure the faith would be accepted by the Church and people, and the Public Worship Act would be only quoted to show the folly and wickedness of fighting with Almighty God. The service was then proceeded with and conducted after the very highest Ritualistic fashion.

Mr. Dale and his curate have been indulging in safe bravado. St. Vedast is shortly to be pulled down, when Mr. Dale will be entitled to retire on a pension. It seems that on Sunday the motion of the Court of Arches had not been served, and that when it is Mr. Dale will not resist.

#### THE EVICTION OF CARDIGANSHIRE NONCONFORMISTS.

(From the Special Correspondent of the South Wales Daily News.)

The interest manifested in the extraordinary proceedings which are taking place at Llandysul has already become so widespread as to have lifted this singular struggle against an exacting landlord into the position of something more than a merely local question. Various philanthropic persons—laymen of wealth, learning, and influence, as well as ministers of religion, have expressed their warm indignation at the inexplicable conduct of the owner of the Alltirodin estate. Some who are acquainted with the history of Mr. John Davies Lloyd's past relations with the district in which his estate is situated are not altogether agreed as to the probable motive of his remarkable conduct towards the Unitarian congregation of Llwynrhydown. The notice served upon leaseholders might lead some to suppose that the step had been taken from political animosity; but it must be remembered that the fact of the chapel having been used for other than purely religious purposes forms one of the technical grounds upon which alone Mr. Lloyd has been able to take his present course. The only grounds alleged for the line of treatment adopted towards the peaceable, unobtrusive, and respectable congregation worshipping in the Llwynrhydown Unitarian chapel were: (1) that "the original lessees being all dead, and no successors having been appointed, the tenement reverts to the landlord," notwithstanding the ninety-nine years' lease; and (2) that "had even the succession of trustees been kept" the covenant had been broken by the use of the chapel for other than religious purposes. Now, although it certainly does appear that these technical grounds of objection to the present, or, rather late, occupiers of the chapel may indicate religious bigotry on the part of the landlord, or that they may indicate political animosity inasmuch as the holding political meetings in the chapel constitutes the alleged breach of covenant under which the building was held, I am informed that there is every reason to believe that the course adopted by Mr. Lloyd is not dictated by any feeling based upon strong religious prejudices, and that, as he is a man who takes but a slight interest in politics, it is not at all probable that his indignation would be aroused towards the congregation by their holding political meetings in their chapel. Mr. Lloyd is, in fact, somewhat indifferent to questions of politics, and apparently displays something like apathy in respect to the prosperity or otherwise of all religious denominations. That Mr. Lloyd is the victim of intrigue and misrepresentation, that in consequence of the misrepresentations which have been conveyed to him by some persons—I know not by whom—and that on account of his want of any personal knowledge of the Dissenting congregations in the district in which his estate lies he has been led into the adoption of a reckless and foolish policy, I firmly believe. The letters written on his behalf, however, put forward his view of the case, and I, therefore, reproduce them, leaving your readers to search out, if they can, the causes which have been at work to bring about this most unfortunate state of things:—

1, John-street, Bedford-row,  
London, W.C., 20th Oct., 1876.  
Re Rhydown Chapel.

Dear Sir,—I beg to call your attention to the lease herein dated the 19th March, 1781, and to inform you that I am instructed, and intend forthwith, to take possession of the above chapel, and I forbid any person to trespass therein. I shall bring actions against any person entering the chapel from this date.

In explanation of the above it is but fair to you to mention that the lessees being all dead, and no successors having been appointed, the tenement reverts to the landlord, against whom all persons are trespassers. Had even the successors of trustees been kept up I should have sought to eject them for breaches of the covenant to use the chapel for the worship of God and to "no other purpose whatever."

S. M. ALLEN.  
John Jones, Esq., solicitor,  
Llandysul, South Wales.

This was the first intimation which the Rev. W. Thomas and the congregation of Llwynrhydown received of their intended eviction from the chapel in which several generations of Unitarians had worshipped.

Since the year 1733 a Unitarian chapel has existed in that spot. Generations passed away have worshipped there with the sanction and protection of the owners of the Alltirodin estate. A generation is now passing away of men and women who from their infancy have practised the religion which they learnt from their parents in that ancient and revered edifice, and their children have grown up to regard the Llwynrhydown chapel as a sanc-

tuary safe from destruction. Yet at a moment when no such insult to the feelings of the congregation was dreamt of, the discourteous epistle announcing that the agent of the estate was instructed to take advantage of the great confidence reposed in the Lloyd family was addressed to Mr. Jones. But it is as well that another letter, which has been received from the same quarter, in reply to a remonstrance addressed from here, should also be laid before the public. The following is a copy of the letter referred to:—

London, Oct. 30, 1876.

Re Llwynrhydown Chapel.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of yours of the 28th instant.

I should not have thought that you would have considered that I was very much given to trifling. I assure you I am perfectly serious in my intention to fight the question about the possession of this chapel, and I hope you will speedily bring your mind to realise the fact. I fail to see what I have to do with the "congregation." If there are any persons legally entitled to possession other than my client, that would be another thing. I can only say, that if any person having had notice not to trespass, shall be found trespassing after that notice, I shall ask you to accept service of writ on his behalf.

I shall, however, be glad to conduct the proceedings in an amicable spirit, so that the matter may be determined upon the strict legal rights of the parties.—I am, &c., S. M. ALLEN.

John Jones, Esq.

What benefit such a course as has been adopted can afford it is difficult to understand, seeing that the chapel can bring in no rent to Mr. Lloyd, and the graveyard surrounding it is filled with dead, the relatives and ancestors of the present population of the district. It is not difficult to understand that not a few of those interested in the present extraordinary proceedings attach more importance to the loss of the burial ground than to the loss of the chapel. The former containing the mortal remains of so many departed friends, cannot be replaced, with its precious and stored relics of so many who have passed into eternity, but the building can easily be replaced by means of the liberal contributions which so many have already very generously offered towards the cost of a new edifice.

It was announced during the past week that in consequence of the closing of the chapel the usual Sunday morning service would be held on the public highway, just outside the building. The service was to take place at ten o'clock. About that hour the Rev. William Thomas drove from Llandysul to Llwynrhydown, accompanied by his family. The minister, and some others who had also driven from a distance, proceeded straight to the old chapel, intending to gather round the steps of the edifice, but it was found that a large number of people had assembled in a hollow enclosed by houses, almost a square space in the centre, and here some rude preparations had been made for the holding of a service. A small platform had been erected, and chairs and tables were placed upon it for the use of the minister and others. The congregation, which had already assembled, and awaiting the arrival of Mr. Thomas, was composed of the rural population of that mountainous district. There were men and women of all ages gathered together, with no shelter between them and the canopy of heaven. There were farmers in the neat and substantial costume of the well-to-do agriculturalist who lives in a rugged and out-of-the-way locality. There were farmers' sons, some in advanced youth, others only boys not yet in their teens, and possessing bright, ingenuous, and intelligent faces. There were labourers both old and young, some whose grey hairs bore testimony to the length of their experience, now so suddenly interrupted as worshippers in the old chapel close by. The female portion of the population was hardly less numerously represented. Neatly clad in somewhat old-fashioned attire peculiar to this part of the country, but with faces glowing with the hue of health, and eyes which bespoke deep concern at the extraordinary occurrence which had necessitated their assembling there, wives, mothers, and probably some who were the parents of mothers—for there were many aged and decrepid ones—took up their positions in the crowd, with little children by their side. The sky was cloudy, and a drizzling rain kept falling at short intervals, but without sending home one of the men and women, who, despite the intolerance of landlords and the inclemency of a cold season, were resolved not to give up their customary religious services.

The Rev. William Thomas, on arriving at the spot where the numerous congregation was quietly awaiting him, at once commenced with the usual form of worship. Having offered up a prayer in the Welsh language, which was reverently listened to by the assemblage, Mr. Thomas gave out a hymn. The singing was taken up in the most hearty manner by all present. The solemnity of the scene was not a little enhanced by the flow of rich harmony which the worshippers introduced into their devotional exercise.

The minister, after having read the Beatitudes and preached in Welsh, addressed the meeting in English. He took for his text the words from the 28th verse of the 10th chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew—"And fear not them which kill the body, who are not able to kill the soul; but, rather, fear Him who is able to destroy both soul and body in hell." Mr. Thomas said, in the course of his discourse: Letters of sympathy have flowed in from all quarters, high and low, and from people of widely different religious persuasions.



There seems to be a general feeling that it is not a question for us only, but a question for Nonconformists generally—yes, a question of civil and religious liberty, even for Churchmen themselves. As regards letters of sympathy, I have pockets full of them. After anxious deliberation, and after having consulted some of the highest legal authorities in the land, as well as other friends, we have decided not to resort to litigation. We are assured by high professional authority that the result would probably, almost certainly, be in our favour, and that it would be finally decided, even in a court of law, that the chapel is ours until the expiration of the lease; but the period of three years is so brief, and at the end of that time the vengeance of our persecutors—I have no other name for it—would then have full swing. We therefore prefer a moral victory to a legal one. I wish very briefly to refer to one or two points in relation to our persecutors that require to be cleared up. First, it must be stated that the deputation to the landlord and lessor were informed that the landlord did not object to keep the chapel open if he had the appointment of the minister in his own hands, and was allowed the nomination of my successor. Very little comment, I think, is necessary upon that which I call a refinement of cruelty in this "double-distilled" as Robert Hall would term it, this "double-distilled persecution." The allowance of such a procedure on the landlord's part would involve the overthrow and abnegation of one of the dearest and fundamental principles of Nonconformists generally—that is, the free and absolute right to elect or part with their minister. The relation between a Nonconformist and his congregation has always been a mutual one—one of mutual understanding and sympathy. When probably too ashamed to give an absolute refusal to the deputation, seeing the indignation which it would call forth on all sides, they perpetrated a still greater outrage in making this proposal. This is only a false and flimsy pretext, a cowardly and useless attempt, on the part of an enemy to cover their own retreat. We are Nonconformists, and by uttering a word or two we may use the language of Shylock in regard to our case. We are Nonconformists. Have not Nonconformists eyes? have not Nonconformists hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? Are they not fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same summer and winter as members of other Christian communities are? And, finally, I am told that it is said by some that it is a pity, that it is too bad, that a congregation should be broken up on account of one man. First of all I do not believe that has been the occasion of our presence here—I believe a blow is aimed at sacred principles which are infinitely higher than anything personal is concerned. But I say this—If I am in your way, dispose of me as you like. If you wish it, I will readily and respectfully resign the sacred trust that you so warmly and unanimously confided to me twenty years ago—so do not let me be in the way. But I will not leave at the bidding of anyone else. I shall not leave because of the interference of agents. I am not such a hireling as to run away from the flock when a descent has been made on the fold. If I am to leave you must say so. If that was your decision I should leave you, but I should not cease to love you—to love you till I am borne to my last resting-place, if not here amongst my beloved relatives and friends, at some not far distant spot of this grand earth of God, which in my sight is all consecrated ground.

The service terminated with the singing of a hymn.

#### THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY AND THE CEYLON MISSION.

The *Record* publishes the resolutions adopted by the Committee of the Church Missionary Society on Oct. 26, on matters brought under their consideration in connection with the Ceylon Mission. They commence by expressing regret at "the unhappy differences" between the Bishop of Colombo and the missionary clergy of his diocese, but claim that when missionaries "have been duly licensed by the bishop of the diocese, the society is entitled to expect of every succeeding bishop that he will not withdraw the licence from any such missionary, except for some sufficient and duly assigned legal cause; nor can it be admitted that the bishop has authority to assume to himself the management of such mission, or of any part of it, or to transfer the charge of it without the consent of the society to any clergyman of his own appointment." The committee cannot recognise the right of the bishop to demand the discontinuance of the Tamil Coolie Association for the support of local catechists which has existed for twenty years, and has not been interfered with by successive bishops, nor Bishop Copleston's claim to take the work of the mission into his own hands. They cannot recognise the demand that the chaplains should have the right of interfering with the work of the Church Missionary Society, or of taking any part in it except by permission. The custody of the society's buildings, and the direction of the society's native lay agents, must remain in the hands of its missionaries. The committee entirely justify the conduct of the Rev. W. Clark, a faithful and laborious missionary for twenty years, in refusing to surrender the conduct of the Tamil Coolie Mission, and they decline to admit the claim of the Christian bishop to exercise a veto on the appointment of catechists, or such unlimited

authority as he appears to claim over all congregations as to the place, time, and manner of service. And finally the committee "respectfully and solemnly protest against the mode avowedly adopted by the bishop of enforcing his claims by the use of the ecclesiastical penalty of withdrawing the licences of clergymen against whom no fault is alleged, 'not for punishment, but for coercion,' in order to compel submission to an exercise of authority beyond that which the law confers."

On this subject the *Record* has the following remarks:—"It is quite plain that Bishop Copleston is the very last person who could be entrusted with any power beyond that which he can legally claim. What might be conceded to a prelate of moderate temper and ripe experience could not with any degree of safety be yielded to a young man so hot-headed and impetuous as Bishop Copleston has proved himself to be in his short but most disastrous career. The real question, however, is, whether in our missions Christians shall be shut up to worship in a Ritualistic fashion, and to be taught what may for convenience be compendiously termed Ritualistic doctrines, with no alternative but schism. This is of far more importance than the temporary difficulties arising from prelatical wilfulness or grasping at authority to which there is no legal claim. We are not sanguine that relief will be procured from Bishop Copleston, whose violent proceedings have already endangered the establishment of the Church in Ceylon, and who may, perhaps, ere long, find himself reigning in a solitude which he may mistake for peace."

The *Western Times* hears that Dr. Vaughan, of the Temple, is named as likely to be the First Bishop of Truro.

CARDINAL MANNING is gone to Rome on urgent business, but he is expected back again before Christmas.

The Dublin Church Synod have decided that clergy and laity alike shall together vote for clerical and lay members of a board of patronage for appointment to parishes.

The *Record* believes that the delay in the Folkestone appeal case is entirely of a technical nature. There are certain "rules and orders" required for the conduct of this and similar cases in the Appellate Court which will have to be submitted to Her Majesty in Council. The two archbishops are to be the "assessors" in cases of this description.

THE ORGAN QUESTION IN SCOTLAND.—The Glasgow Free Presbytery discussed on Wednesday an overture recommending that the General Assembly should consider the subject of granting liberty for the introduction of instrumental music into public worship in the church. Fifteen members voted for the transmission of the overture and sixty voted against it.

RATHER STRONG LANGUAGE.—Archdeacon Denison, speaking at an English Church Union meeting at Bristol on Thursday, spoke of the Public Worship Regulation Bill as "that wretched thing." He did not think there could be anything more unjust, or more partial; anything dirtier. Anything more absolutely contrary to the instincts of a gentleman was never produced than that bill. It was the foulest and dirtiest thing—and that was saying a great deal—that ever came out of the Houses of Parliament.

WANTS OF THE CHURCH.—The Earl of Shaftesbury, speaking on behalf of the Church Pastoral Aid Society, at Wimborne, on Monday afternoon, pointed out the great spread of Rationalism and Sacerdotalism in the Church. He did not fear Rationalism, because it was not likely to win its way amongst the wealthy, the literary, or the middle classes. He thought certain ordained clergymen were preaching doctrines of which Voltaire would be ashamed, and said the Church wanted 500 Spurgeons.

DEAN STANLEY ON GUY FAUX DAY.—The Dean of Westminster on Sunday preached to a large congregation in St. Andrew's, Holborn, taking for his text the sixth chapter of the Prophet Micah, verses 3 to 8, drawing a parallel between the deliverance of the people out of Egyptian bondage and the deliverance from destruction of James I. and his Parliament, and holding that the dangers from which the English people have escaped by this and other deliverances should still be held in remembrance.

THE ORGAN OF THE CHURCH INSTITUTION AND ITS FACTS.—In the last number of the *National Church* appeared the following:—

The toleration of Dissent lasts as long as its supporters are in a minority, but no longer. We are informed that lately the guardians of a union in which Dissenters have a majority refused to allow a chaplain to be appointed for the Church of England paupers, and so left them without any spiritual ministrations whatever. This is only equalled by the intolerance of a Dissenting landlord, who lately turned out a tenant for taking an active part in a Church defence meeting. Talk of Church persecution after this!

A correspondent wrote to the editor asking if he could supply dates, names, and places, to which the reply was that the information was given in confidence, and could not therefore be furnished. This is certainly a very unsatisfactory explanation.

THE LATE MASTER OF PERSE SCHOOL.—A meeting was held at the Young Men's Institution, in Cambridge, on Monday evening, with reference to Mr. Maxwell's dismissal. The chair was occupied by Mr. R. Sayle, J.P., who stated, in reply to questions, that nothing done at this meeting was to be understood as interfering with a satisfactory settlement of the whole question. It was then

moved by Mr. Edmond Foster, and seconded by Mr. J. H. Turner, "That this meeting met to consider the presenting a testimonial to Mr. Maxwell, on his dismissal from one of the masterships of the Perse School, cannot but express their sense of the unjust treatment he has met with at the hands of the headmaster and the governors of that school. That in view of that treatment it seems desirable that some steps should be taken to procure for that gentleman some substantial testimonial as a public acknowledgment of his efficiency and as some requital of the injustice done to him." This resolution was carried unanimously, and a subscription commenced in the room, which exceeded a hundred pounds before the meeting separated. A committee was formed, of which the Rev. J. C. Fowler is the secretary. Mr. George Edmond Foster (the banker), has, subsequently to the meeting, consented to act as treasurer of the fund.

HALIFAX VICAR'S RATE.—The Rev. E. J. Smith, Crown Receiver, has presented his report to the Home Secretary, relative to the recent inquiry on the above subject. The gist of it is contained in the following paragraphs:—"I think that the alternative of repealing the present Act, and reviving the claim to tithe suggested by the Commons' committee in the twenty-first paragraph of their report, should only be adopted in the last resort, and that the right arrangement would be the extinction of the charge upon houses of 865*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, in consideration of the payment of a moderate sum, say 10,000*l.* or 12,000*l.* The odium of the collection attaches to the vicarage, although not effected by the vicar or his agents, or under his instructions, and must materially interfere with the usefulness of the vicar's ministrations; but the agreement of 1829 was confessedly an arrangement favourable to the proprietors, and confirmed by Act of Parliament, and therefore cannot be set aside without some material compensation for the loss of the revenue." On this the *Halifax Courier*, which has throughout so ably and vigorously represented the opponents of the rate, says it will be well if Churchmen in the parish can see their way to such an effort as Mr. Smith suggests. "We believe that the members of other religious communities, and those who belong to no particular denomination, do not feel called upon to contribute, and they are perfectly willing to give the reasons why. Just when this subject again crops up, some little excitement is caused by what took place at the meeting of the board of guardians, last Wednesday. It appears that the sum of 44*l.* odd has been expended out of the poor-rates for the purpose of levelling the parish churchyard. Though the dead ratepayer is refused admission into parochial burying grounds except the funeral service be conducted according to the prescribed ritual of the Church, the living ratepayer, whatever may be his belief or form of worship, is graciously permitted to enjoy the privilege of paying charges incidental to the proper maintenance of a place of sepulture disused."

THE BULWARK OF PROTESTANTISM AGAIN.—The *South London Observer* says:—"At St. James's, Hatcham, on Tuesday evening (Oct. 31), the vigil, the altar was brightly lighted up with tapers, and was vested in a white silk frontal and crimson superfrontal, vases of flowers being ranged along the gradines, on the centre of the topmost of which stood a large metal cross. Standards bearing massive tapers were placed on either side of the high altar, and the side altar was similarly decorated. Over the rood screen was a large cross, and on another rood spanning the nave from the eastward pillars was a very large crucifix, the body of the Saviour being of a dark hue. This figure was also supported by a chain from the roof. To the north—that is, in the baptistery—stood a large confessional box, of stained wood, and draped with curtains, and over against the west door was a list requesting prayers for the souls of the departed whose names appeared thereon. The processional hymn at the eight o'clock service was 186 ("Hymnal Noted"), and in the procession banners, crucifixes, and incense formed prominent items. The office was sung from the sedilia by a priest vested in a gorgeous cope, and during the Magnificat the high altar was incensed. On Wednesday, at the celebration of the Blessed Sacrament, vestments were worn, and after evensong the festal adornments and frontal of the high altar were removed, and ere long the church, with its dossal of black, its purple frontal, and unbleached wax tapers on and around the altar, was prepared for the observance of All Souls Day. The sacred edifice was, as it were, adapted for a funeral service. At the early Eucharist on Thursday the celebrant wore a rich black velvet cope. After evensong a service was conducted more particularly in connection with the 'Guild of All Souls,' whereof several influential local clergy and laymen are members, and an object of which is *inter alia* to recite certain prayers daily for the dying and dead and the litany of the faithful departed once a month. Intercessory prayer for the repose of the souls of deceased members (5*s.* or 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum subscription), and for all the faithful departed, is also a special object of the guild. The *Miserere* was solemnly chanted, and after the sermon, which bore on the thoughts of the day, the *Dies Ire* was impressively rendered. Here we leave the observances of the two days mentioned, leaving our readers to draw their own conclusions as to such devotional exercises in the Church of England."

THE DUNOON MANSE CASE.—Of the Dunoon Manse case we have just had a revival. On this occasion sixteen feuars, Mr. Hunter of Innellan, a



veteran Dissenter, heading the list, were summoned for payment of the rate imposed for the erection of the parish manse, and had decrees given against them by the sheriff. Mr. Hunter's pleading on his own behalf was exceedingly creditable to him, both for the spirit and ability which it displayed; and it would be well if among Dissenters generally we had a little more of his pluck and backbone. The Dunoon feuars have good cause for complaint, for, although the letter of the law seems to be against them, their treatment in this manse business, as we showed when the doings of the heritors were first made public, appears to have been both high-handed and unjust. But their case raises questions of a more than local interest, and must be looked at in that broader light. Dissenters have themselves largely to blame for the burdens and annoyances which they have to bear for the Establishment. For a long period they have been comparatively apathetic, and have allowed a kind of false sentimental charity to lull their distinctive principles asleep. The wakeful friends of the Established Church seeing their old opponents off their guard, were wise enough to encourage this pacific attitude, as it enabled them to strengthen their position, and so they began to say fine things on brotherly love—a theme somewhat new to them, but very timely. Social relationships have had also a good deal to do in deepening the somnolency of Dissent. Many have shrunk from taking an open and a bold stand against the evils of State-Churchism, lest they should offend this or the other friend who was on the side of the Kirk; and thus, under the pretence of promoting peace, principle has been kept in abeyance. And what have Dissenters gained by it? Not any more real respect from the friends of the Kirk. Nor have they gained any power for themselves, but the very reverse. The Established Church has taken advantage of their apathy. Parish ministers, believing that they have stolen a march on Dissenters, and obtained a new lease of political life for their Kirk, are now become bold in pushing what they call their legal rights. Without being abashed in any way, they set up claims for palatial manses, and compel Dissenters to pay for them, and they raise augmentation actions, and saddle Dissenters as well as Churchmen if they own a foot of land, with a fresh draft on the teind, and mulct them over and above for the lawyer who has conducted the business in connection with the "localling." Though the Establishment has acquired fresh courage, it has not acquired fresh security. The current of public opinion is against all monopolies, and very decidedly against a religious monopoly. What we want therefore is vigorous, sustained, and united effort on the part of Dissenters, and numerous manse cases on the part of the Kirk, and with these the political fastenings and defences of the State-Church in Scotland will be very soon removed.—*North British Daily Mail.*

## Religious and Denominational News.

### LONDON CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

The half-yearly meeting of this association was held at the Memorial Hall yesterday afternoon, when a conference of ministers and delegates was held in the large hall. Mr. James Spicer, J.P., Chairman of the Union, presided, supported by Mr. H. Wright, J.P., the Rev. J. C. Harrison, Dr. Raleigh, Mr. James Scrutton, the Rev. Andrew Mearns (secretary), &c. There was a good attendance, and amongst those present were the Revs. H. Batchelor, J. Nunn, J. Foster, R. A. Redford, E. White, W. Farrer, W. Braden, W. Tarbotton, A. Hannay, and Mr. T. Walker.

The 126th Hymn, "Lord, give me light to do Thy will," was sung, and the Rev. J. C. Harrison read a portion of Scripture and offered prayer, after which another hymn ("Come, Thou long expected Jesus") was sung, and Dr. Raleigh offered an earnest prayer based on the desire expressed in that hymn.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the business of the session, remarked that the commercial depression which had prevailed lately was not confined to England alone. It had affected the religious institutions of the country, and that Union had no doubt suffered from it. It was often found that the cause of Christ was the first to suffer, and that many were more ready to withhold their contributions from the Lord's treasury than to deny themselves some of the luxuries of life. Men did not seem to see how overtrading and excessive speculation worked. They gave themselves up to it, and bowed down and worshipped it, as if it was their god, until a collapse came and their idol was shattered in pieces, when they saw how vain and futile it was. They wanted by self-examination and prayer to get a higher spiritual life in their midst, and by a more thorough consecration of themselves to Christ and everything Divine, to promote his glory. As they felt their own souls move in that direction, so they would see their example have that effect upon others, resulting in increased activity, and numbers would see that the Church existed not only for their benefit, but for the extension of the Saviour's kingdom. He was very anxious that the London Congregational Union should become a mighty power in their midst. It could only become so as the outcome of vigorous piety, where all the laws of Christ were known and acted out. Their first duty was to realise their obligation to extend the Gospel of Christ. That seemed so obvious that

men wondered at their giving it such prominence, and yet when men were asked to work for Christ they said they had no time, and if asked for contributions they gave so little and with such a grudging spirit you felt sorry you asked them. They had noble examples to the contrary, but there were a large number who did nothing, either financially or in service, for the Church. They ought to be more faithful to those who were living in that dead-alive state. Could there be true religion in the soul when there was that apathy? "What owest thou to thy Lord?" should be the question put to such, for until there was more consecration to the Lord they could not be said to be living for the great purpose for which they came into the world. Their own duty was to seek the co-operation of all Christians in that work. The general Union had decided by a most decisive vote to bring all the funds of county unions to one great centre to promote the extension of Christianity. They would seek to promote a higher standard of giving, believing there was a large amount of latent wealth in the country, and that the example which would be set by gentlemen in the large towns, would induce others in the country to do the same. He believed that when the scheme was fairly started, and they discovered what power they possessed, they would see an amount of good effected of which before they had no conception. Those who gave liberally would feel more interest in the work. London had not hitherto possessed the same advantage as the country in having a union of the churches, but they were now brought together, and had a unity of purpose in that union. Another object would be to seek higher aims and greater schemes for the good of the flocks. In seeking for new sites the Union would be preparing the way for the erection of churches capable of holding a sufficient number of hearers who would be able to draw an able man. He would suggest that when a church was to be built upon new ground and only a small number of persons met together, each church in that district should feel bound to give a collection in aid of the new cause. That would stimulate the church members and give them an *esprit de corps*, and the congregation of the new church would feel that they were members of one family. Ministers could do much to arouse their people to give liberally, and deacons could do much by influence and example. They could also help in another way by drafting off some of their people to a new locality. They knew how to contend against open foes, but the most dangerous were those within the church, who, under the garb of piety, were leading souls to ruin by leading them to trust in sacramental efficacy instead of Christ. How important it was, therefore, that they should present the crucified Christ as a living Saviour. (Cheers.)

A hymn having been sung.

The Rev. LL. D. BEVAN read a paper on "How to do our aggressive work from Church centres, and by a legitimate use of Church agencies." One thing, he remarked, was quite certain, a great advance must be made in their position with regard to those outside the Church. He thought the great work of their time must be done from regular and organised centres of Church life. There was a tendency to ignore the regular ministry of the Church. The importance of aggressive work and orderly adaptation of efforts was supplied by sensationalism. Encouragement was given to those who had not been trained and educated, or to organisations which refused to recognise the creed of any body of Christians. That existed to a very mischievous extent, and was aided by some men of influence. Weak churches were weakened and strong churches paralysed, or driven into isolation, at a time when a vigorous action of the Free Churches was needed, and the circumstances of the times required more effort. He would speak of some of the difficulties they had to contend with. Their Sunday scholars furnished room for effort, the teachers had to do with a number of children daily advancing in mental vigour and knowledge, and they would require more teachers better qualified for the work, the claims of which must be brought home to the families of our churches. Sunday-school teachers ought to belong to the best educated church members. Their churches must work through the Sunday-school, and greater liberality must be exercised in furnishing the schools. The deacons must take more interest in them, and preparation classes should be conducted by the pastor. The school session and the church session should sometimes be merged. By such means they would lay hold of the young. Allied to that was the work amongst those who had passed through that stage, a large number of whom were emigrants from the country and formed a most important class with whom the Church had to do. To a great extent the means for this purpose were not sufficient. He had nothing to say against young men's associations, but he thought they were somewhat narrow and limited in their scope; what those youths wanted was a home. In some shops at the West-end after breakfast on Sunday the young folks were turned out and not expected to come back until bedtime. Around them were the temptations to folly and vice, while the only places they could go to without harm were closed against them. Every church should have home life for those young men. Well-appointed rooms where games and music and singing could take place, carefully overlooked by father and mother,

should be provided, and all that with a religious spirit lighting it up as a sunbeam. Let every church in London introduce such an institution vigorously and liberally conducted, and they would find many a place of vice have to close its doors, and they would not have to mourn a large percentage of the Sunday scholars in prisons and gone out of sight to ruin. There was another class who lay outside their present range. He would not speak of them as the working classes, but they would recognise the class he meant. Much was done for them by suitable religious ministers, but some were to blame who spoke to them in a language which was not their common language, but that of officialism and priestism. Undoubtedly there was something amiss in their ministry when it was not like their Master's, for "the common people heard Him gladly." He was not sure that a vast reform was not needed there. Christ went about doing good, and it was high time the Church heard her Lord's words, "Arise and follow me." Churches did their work too much by deputy, and not by themselves. They neglected to do the work lying at their own door. Some lessons might be learned by the way the Church of England works her parochial system. Instead of a functionary the minister should become a friend. Let the members of a church become the friends of those around them, and let the visit paid be such as one friend pays to another. He was quite sure that if the members of their churches did a little more of that kind of work they would lay hold of the masses. The Church must become the centre of the economies of the district. Was it only for spiritual ends that our Lord laboured to relieve the necessities of men? The work done at certain seasons of the year supplementing the poor-laws was comparatively worthless. What the Church ought to do was to become the centre around which the people could themselves gather. They sent out medical missionaries abroad, why not link on such a benevolent profession as that of the healer to a Christian church. If they could combine such men with their Church effort it would be a great advantage. Plans might be adopted to shift the nucleus of the various benefit societies now associated with the public-house parlour to the Christian Church. Those things would of course involve a much greater expenditure of money and time. That the minister could attend to all those things was not to be expected, but there must be a greater consecration to that work by each member. It was necessary also that the churches in the outskirts of London should help those in the midst of a denser population. Such churches were seriously weakened by the migration going on to the suburbs. The special work of the Christian church was to carry the Gospel to a sinful and perishing world, and they must consider how they could bring it home to them. Many instances were coming before them of the benefit of open-air work. Preaching and visiting bands and such means should not be overlooked. The churches should look out for men who could be taught and trained and then sent out for such work. In all those efforts the church should act through its appointed officers, and each man should have his appointed work with the pastor at the head of all. (Cheers.)

The Rev. J. THOMAS, of Buckingham Chapel, said he thought a great deal more might be done by the members of their churches adopting the plan of personal appeal more systematically. He himself had formed a Personal Appeal Society, the members of which had done good service and rejoiced over many converts. The Rev. G. D. MACGREGOR said he had listened with great pleasure to Mr. Bevan's paper, which brought before them a subject which had engaged their thoughts for a long time. A great deal was said about aggressive work going on outside their churches, but whether the permanent success of that work was at all equal to the noise and external excitement was doubtful. Looking at the New Testament, and what had taken place since it was written, it would seem that the Saviour's idea of what was to affect the world was the Church. There must be something radically wrong in the Church if it was necessary to go outside of it in order to find means to do his work. But a large part of the population were undoubtedly outside the Church. Some friends might be disposed to say, "These outside movements are doing good, why should we not try to help them?" Mr. Bevan had pointed out that those movements, though professing to be unsectarian, were in reality most sectarian, and he himself had lately had an instance of it. But they did not wish to say anything against such movements, so long as they were doing work for Christ they would say "God bless them." The only way they could set aside those movements was by doing the work better themselves.

The Rev. MATTHEW SMITH thought that the regular agencies of the Church had failed to reach the people, and that they needed to be revised. If they could extend the church privileges they themselves enjoyed to those outside they might accomplish more.

The Rev. LEWIS PEARSE (Burdett-road), said that church was originated by Dr. Kennedy, who secured the site, and by the aid of a building committee erected the chapel and paid for it. The first principle of their church was to give the maximum of sympathy with the minimum of restraint. The people had the minister of their own choice, personal responsibility was insisted upon, with the result that the contributions had increased. Another principle was that if the minister was to



work hard he must be guaranteed a maintenance. Their methods of extension included all the usual agencies, and they had a Sunday-school with 600 scholars. Social life was cultivated and numerous tea-meetings held. Members were introduced to one another, sick members were prayed for by name and visited, and healthy entertainments provided for by which people were drawn to the place and kept there. Every Christian church should be the fruitful mother of other churches. Let them aim at church extension by three or four churches uniting to send detachments of the members to new causes. Let less money be spent on their main church edifices and more on mission-rooms. In the East of London many young men had banded themselves together, for aggressive work. Something should be done for factory hands. They must study anew the law of adaptation, and ministers must popularise themselves and be all things to all men so that they might save some.

Rev. J. JOHNSON (Bermondsey) spoke of the difficulties he had to contend with in Bermondsey, through the poverty of the people. He thought they should build large churches in such places, and have their best men there. Another difficulty arose from the distinction of classes, leading them to mistrust those above them. There were board schools in Bermondsey, but not half the children were in them, and Sunday-schools, but a great lack of teachers.

Mr. H. C. LEMON (Canonbury) said the aggressive work must be done by means of lay agency. The Church was the divinely-appointed instrument to bring the power of the Gospel to bear upon the minds and consciences of people, and must be the centre of Christian effort. If they had judgment and skill and firmness and courage to take hold of anything by which they could serve the Master, His blessing would be upon them.

The Rev. JOHN MORGAN endorsed all that Mr. Bevan and Mr. Macgregor had said. With reference to unsectarian worship, he could say from his knowledge of the services at the Agricultural Hall which had been carried on for seven years under the superintendence of the Rev. Thain Davidson, and where ministers of all denominations had preached, that no jealousy existed there. And there was not a church within a radius of two miles which was not the richer for those services.

Mr. WINGFIELD having made a few remarks, Mr. WM. GREEN (Clapton), said he wished, as a layman, to enter his protest against what had been said depreciatory of work outside the Christian Church, which had become necessary because the Church had utterly failed to grapple with the necessity. It would be much better to recognise the vast amount of good which had been done by such movements. They should drop the expression "my church," and "my work," and remember that it was Christ's church, and they were only the instruments for doing the work. They must realise that the company of believers all over London was simply one grand Church for God, and that any attempt to do the work on the vast population of London from one church centre would be a failure. If churches would unite together for the work there would be an economy of material, and that which one church lacked might be supplied by the other, and there would be no traversing of the work done by the other. His practical suggestion was that while they welcomed all outside work done for God, they should try to bring three or four churches to unite together under one banner, lay out a district and work together for God. (Cheers.)

The Rev. R. H. LOVELL moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Bevan for his paper, and Mr. H. Wright seconded it, and expressed the hope that Mr. Brown, who had become rich in experience, rich in the affections of all who knew him, would not be drawn away from them by any tempting offer from America. (Hear, hear.) The resolution was adopted, and on the motion of the Rev. B. WAUGH, seconded by the Rev. G. M. MURPHY, the following resolution was also adopted:—

That this Union, having regard to the serious evils which would result to the cause of undenominational education in London by the success of those candidates for the School Board who seek to reverse the present policy of the board, calls upon its members to put forth every effort in support of candidates who are pledged to support that policy and to faithfully carry out the provisions of the Education Act of 1870.

The meeting closed by singing the doxology, and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. John Nunn.

The Rev. John Aldis has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church meeting in George-street Chapel, Plymouth, of which he has been pastor for a little over seven years. Mr. Aldis has spent a long life in ministerial service—at Manchester, at Maze Pond, London, at Reading, and subsequently at Plymouth.

SURREY CHAPEL.—The *Builder* states that it is probable that the old octagonal building in Blackfriars-road known as Surrey Chapel (Rowland Hill's) will not, after all, be pulled down. The remaining portion of the lease, which has about six years to run, has been transferred by the trustees to the Primitive Methodist body, and negotiations are in progress under which it is very likely that the lease will be renewed and the building preserved. The remains of Rowland Hill are buried in a vault in front of the pulpit, and it is stated that the authorities of Christ Church, in Westminster Bridge-road, which is designated as a "perpetuation of Surrey Chapel," contemplate the

removal of the distinguished preacher's remains, with the view of having them re-interred in some public cemetery, where a monument is to be erected.

WEST DULWICH.—On Thursday evening last a service was held in the West Dulwich Congregational Church to recognise the Rev. W. P. Dothie, M.A., late of Redhill, as its minister. The chair was taken by the Rev. J. C. Harrison, of Camden-town. Impressive addresses were delivered by Mr. Harrison, the Rev. J. S. Bright, of Dorking, the Rev. A. Buzacott, B.A., of Peckham, and the Rev. Clement Clemance, of Camberwell. Several other ministers took part in the proceedings, which were throughout of a most interesting character. The tone of the meeting was excellent, and augurs well for the success of Mr. Dothie's work at West Dulwich. Many of his late congregation at Redhill had taken the trouble of making the journey in order to be present, and the attendance was altogether most encouraging. It is to be hoped that the West Dulwich Church, which has been the centre of various useful works in the neighbourhood, will not only continue to carry them on, but will also extend its operations.

GREAT GRIMSBY.—On the afternoon of October 20, the memorial-stone of a new Baptist chapel, which is being erected in Victoria-street-south, Great Grimsby, was laid by Mr. Richard Johnson, of London, superintendent-engineer of the Great Northern Railway, in the presence of a large assemblage. The new building is to take the place of one in Upper Burgess-street, immediately adjacent, and which has become too small for the necessities of the increasing congregation. The chapel now in use will be converted into school and class-rooms. The cost of the new place of worship will be about £5,500 and it is to accommodate about 1,000 persons. The Rev. E. Lauderdale, of Mr. Spurgeon's College, is the pastor. At the laying of the stone Mr. Henry Varley addressed the assembly, and £156 was subscribed. Immediately afterward a public tea-meeting took place in the Town Hall, attended by one thousand persons. After tea a public meeting was held, and addresses were delivered by several ministers and friends. The services were continued on Friday evening, when the Wesleyans kindly placed to their use the largest chapel in the town, which was well filled to hear Mr. Varley, who delivered an address; and on the following Sunday the Rev. J. O'Dell, of Hull, changed pulpits with the pastor, and preached on behalf of the new chapel. The sum of £3,000 is yet needed for the erection of the new place of worship.

SUSSEX HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Sussex Home Missionary Society was held at Brighton on Monday and Tuesday week. There was a largely-attended prayer-meeting on Monday evening, and a large attendance of delegates in Clifton-road Chapel on Tuesday morning; Mr. Stephen, solicitor, in the chair. Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., and Rev. J. H. Wilson were present from the Home Missionary Society. After praise and prayer, the secretary, Rev. A. Foyster, read a very encouraging report, from which it appeared that the agency consists of mission churches, pastoral evangelists, and lay evangelists, each adapted to distinctive work, and yet all combining to promote the highest practical ends of home evangelisation. The returns from the district were very encouraging. Cases of a deeply-interesting character were given, showing that the stations were generally in a healthy state. From the statement of the treasurer, Mr. Henry Hounson, it appeared that the income, including grants from the Home Missionary Society of above 200*l.*, amounted to over 1,000*l.* Mr. Morley, however stated that the income last year was not equal to what it was three years ago, and strongly urged a vigorous effort to enable the committee to do more. He also moved that the salary of the evangelists should not be less than 80*l.* a year, which was carried. It was understood that the mission pastor should not in any case have less than 120*l.* a year; and that deputations should wait upon the churches and endeavour to stir them up to enlarged contributions and collections. In the afternoon the brethren dined in the lecture-hall connected with the spacious chapel, the Rev. John Graham, the new pastor, and late of Sydney, in the chair. After dinner, business was concluded, and a public meeting was held in the Town Hall in the evening. Mr. Morley in the chair. There was a large attendance. The chairman, who was received with much applause, expressed his confidence in the good work that society was doing, though there were parts where the people might as well be in a heathen land as in Sussex for all that was done for their spiritual welfare. He referred also to the rapid spread of Ritualism, and gave a most striking account of a visit he had recently paid to one of the Ritualistic churches in Brighton, where the service was such as made it clear to him that they were only a short distance from Rome. Such conduct on the part of both priests and people calling themselves Protestants and using the money of what ought to be the Protestant Church of England was dishonest and deplorable. The Rev. A. Foyster read the report, Mr. Hounson presented the financial statement, and the meeting was then earnestly addressed by Rev. John Graham, Rev. J. H. Wilson, Rev. C. J. New, of Hastings, and several of the evangelists, who gave very gratifying accounts of their work among the people in their districts.

THE SALOP INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION has just held its autumnal meetings at Oswestry. The Rev.

T. Gasquoine, the chairman, presided, and gave an address on "Congregationalism in its relation to National Morals." On the work of women the chairman dwelt at great length, and threw out the suggestion whether the revival of an order of deaconesses would be expedient, and whether with a view to the more thorough development of woman's work there might not be an annual conference of women meeting in the same town as the Congregational Union for the thorough discussion of the subject. Mr. Charles Horne, M.A., read a paper on the "Present Relations between the Church of England and the Nonconformist Bodies," which was keenly discussed, and Mr. Charles Minshull read a paper on "Children and the Church." He spoke warmly in favour of special classes and services adapted to the young, and thought their early admission to the Church would do as much good to the Church itself as it would do to the children. At the subsequent luncheon Mr. Gasquoine presided. A business meeting followed, at which it was reported that the association was in a prosperous condition. Mr. T. Minshull was chosen chairman for next year. The Rev. W. Burgess, of Ludlow, moved, and Mr. T. Barnes, of the Quinta, seconded the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—

That, in view of the many important changes made of recent years in the relations of the Government to the public elementary education of the people, it be an instruction to the committee of the association to consider what steps could wisely be taken in the collection of statistics in regard to day-school elementary education in the county, and the bearing upon Nonconformists of these recent changes; and, further, whether it would be in any way desirable to form a vigilance committee to watch over the rights of the people, and to guard against any possible encroachments upon the freedom of Nonconformists by the managers of any schools in the districts occupied by the work of the association; and that the committee be requested to communicate on these points at the next annual meeting of the association.

Resolutions were also carried relative to the Bulgarian atrocities and in favour of the humane treatment of animals. Subsequently a number of the ministers and delegates were hospitably entertained at the residence of the mayor (Mr. T. B. Parry.) In the evening a meeting was held in the Public Hall, which was well filled. The chair was taken by Mr. T. Barnes, and on the platform were a number of ministers and delegates, together with the mayor of Oswestry. In his opening speech the chairman described the objects of the association, the chief of which was the sustenance of ministers in remote and destitute parts of the county. Its aim was not, as some thought, to spread Nonconformity, but to aid in the extension of true religion in the district. The secretary (the Rev. D. D. Evans) read his report of the operations of the society, and gave a sketch of its history and origin. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. M. Simon, of Woolerton, on the "Nature and Power of Holiness," the Rev. J. B. Walton, on "The Divine Claims on the Life and Services of the Young," and the Rev. T. Robinson, of Hyde, on "Sacerdotalism contrasted with Congregationalism." Various votes of thanks brought the proceedings to a close.

JUBILEE OF SOUTH PARADE CHAPEL, LEEDS.—The fiftieth anniversary of the opening of this place of worship was celebrated on Wednesday, Oct. 25. The proceedings commenced with a devotional service presided over by the venerable Dr. Acworth, the first minister of South Parade. After prayer had been offered by the Rev. Dr. Green, the chairman delivered an address full of interesting reminiscences of the past. He said he was recommended to South Parade by Dr. Ryland, of Bristol College, who was present at his induction in 1823. Subsequently he accepted the oversight of Horton College. After the singing of a hymn prayer was offered by the Rev. C. M. Birrell, and then the company proceeded to the schoolroom, some 700 sitting down to tea. At the subsequent meeting in the chapel Mr. Alderman Barran, M.P., presided, and in the course of his opening speech said that those who dissented from the Church in those old days must have been men of strong conviction and strong faith; men who were prepared to make sacrifices for the glory of God and the good of men. It was a bold thing for these friends to build the beautiful and commodious chapel in which they were met. The circumstances of this country were then such as some would have said would not justify such a step. But the period was one in which religious feeling manifested itself in an especial manner. He said that at South-parade they had had good ministers and good deacons, and had happily surmounted their troubles. He spoke of the interest of South-parade in missions; upon the local struggles of its ministers and members with the State-Church party, ending in the abolition of Church rates; and upon its hatred of debt, which he hoped would cling to it. In conclusion he urged those before him to remember that their privileges were greater than their predecessors', who had had to fight for many of them, and he hoped that their exertions for the glory of God and the well-being of men would be greater. (Cheers.) Mr. Joseph Town then read a history of the Church, which stated that eight pastors had presided over it in ninety-seven years, and that the regular pastorate had been greatly aided by local talent. About thirty brethren have been sent out to preach the Gospel, of whom seven afterwards went into the stated ministry. The various other agencies of the church had all been useful in their different spheres. Of the seventy-four members in 1826, one only



remained, their venerable friend Dr. Acworth, whom they greatly rejoiced to see and hear that day, after a long, consistent, laborious, and useful life. In connection with the church there are now three preaching stations and four Sunday-schools, in which 822 scholars are taught by 119 teachers. Twenty-five scholars were received into fellowship last year. Fifty-nine brethren and sisters are engaged in the work of tract distribution. The friends at South-parade had spent nearly £20,000 in the erection of their chapels and schools. The Rev. J. W. Ashworth, of Bradford, referred to his early associations with the Sunday-school and the church. The Rev. Dr. Stock, of Salendine Nook, said it was a matter for congratulation that the church maintained its steadfast allegiance to the old principles of the Gospel. The Revs. A. M. Stalker, of Stockport, W. Heaton, of Shirley, Southampton, E. Parker, of Farsley, J. W. Butcher, W. T. Adey, and J. Hillman also addressed the meeting.

**HERTS CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.**—The annual meetings of this association were held at Berkhamstead on the 29th, 30th, and 31st of October. The proceedings commenced with a sermon, preached on the evening of Sunday, the 29th, by the Rev. Alfred Cave, B.A., late pastor of the church at Berkhamstead. The greater part of the following day was spent in committee, and in the evening, after devotional exercises, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry Griffith, F.G.S., of Barnet, on "Paul's version of Christianity." Subsequently the ordinance of the Lord's Supper was observed. The Rev. Thomas Hill, of North Finchley, presided and delivered an address. On Tuesday after the annual Sunday-school breakfast and conference was held, introduced by an able paper by the Rev. James Menzies, pastor of the church at Berkhamstead, on "Bible Teaching in Sunday-schools." The discussion of the subject was well sustained by the Revs. S. W. McAll, M.A., D. Davies, B.A., W. Cuthbertson, B.A., J. Harcourt (General Baptist minister), J. Dowson (Primitive Methodist minister), T. M. Newnes, Messrs. Charles Lees and James Cooper. The Rev. Richard Alliot, B.A., the chairman of the association for the year, presided. At the meeting of pastors and delegates, held at twelve o'clock, after the more formal business of appointing the committee, the directors on behalf of the association to the Board of the London Missionary Society, and the chairman for 1877-8, the Rev. Richard Alliot, B.A., delivered the annual address, touching on points of great importance relating to the ministry and the churches. The address, with Mr. Griffith's masterly discourse, will be printed and circulated through the county during the present week. In the discussion that followed, the Rev. D. Davies, B.A., S. B. Driver, Henry Griffith, F.G.S., W. Cuthbertson, B.A., Archibald Cree, T. Thomas, J. Dowson, and Mr. D. A. Méssent took part. The Rev. W. Cuthbertson, B.A., then ably expounded the principles contained in the scheme of the finance conference, and after an eloquent speech, which carried the consent of the meeting to the resolutions which followed, he moved:—

1st. That this county association wishes to express its complete agreement with the principles contained in the scheme of the finance conference, and accepted by the almost unanimous vote of the members of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, namely: 1. The consolidation of the funds of the county associations, without interfering with the integrity of the associations as at present constituted, their independence of action for all purposes except the final determination of grants of money. 2. The connection of the administration of the consolidated funds with the Congregational Union—and 3. The administration by a council representation of the associations and churches which enter into the scheme.

2. That having accepted the three principles submitted to the association, the pastors and delegates present remit to the committee this day appointed, the consideration of the detailed financial scheme, granting them full power to report on their behalf to the committee of the Union.

The resolutions were seconded by the Rev. D. Davies, B.A., Secretary of the Herts Union, supported by Charles Lees, Esq., and unanimously adopted. The meeting closed with the Benediction. A cold collation was served in the Town Hall. The company consisted of about one hundred ladies and gentlemen. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Congregational Church. The spacious edifice was well filled. The chair was taken by the Rev. Richard Alliot. After prayer by the Rev. A. Scott, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. S. Wardlaw McAll, M.A., of East Finchley, "On The Necessity of creating an Atmosphere for Spiritual Work"; by the Rev. Geo. Twentymen, M.A., B.D., of New Barnet, on "English Life and Christian Liberty"; by the Rev. S. B. Driver, of Hitchin, on "Christian Family Life"; and by the Rev. George Bainton, of Chesham, on "Sympathetic Congregationalism." At the close of the meeting, the secretary, the Rev. T. Hill, expressed on behalf of the association his grateful sense of the kindness and liberal hospitality of the friends at Berkhamstead, and his satisfaction at the general and earnest interest which had marked the attendance at all the meetings. The Rev. George Twentymen, M.A., and B.D., of New Barnet, is the elected chairman for 1877-8, and North Finchley was appointed as the place of meeting.

Mr. Severne, Conservative, was on Friday elected unopposed for South Shropshire.

### Correspondence.

#### HISTORICAL BLOTS IN MR. HARWOOD'S VOLUME ON "DISESTABLISHMENT."

##### II.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Mr. Harwood's 9th blot is on p. 83 where he writes:—

The Church could not have conducted itself with very excessive onesidedness during the struggle, or it would not have been spared after it was ended, for it must not be forgotten that the National Church continued its unbroken existence during the Revolution, the Commonwealth, and the Protectorate.

If by "the Church" or "the National Church" be meant the Anglican communion holding the Thirty-nine Articles, we oppose to the foregoing history the declaration of Warburton that "the Presbyterian was to all intents and purposes the established religion during the Commonwealth," and of Hallam (vol. ii. p. 200, note c.) that the Independents and Baptists also held benefices during the Commonwealth, the double testimony showing that the Episcopalians had no monopoly of the benefices. Moreover, if the clergy did not then cease to be state officials, what becomes of the story of their sufferings told with such gusto (and exaggeration) by various clergymen during the bi-centenary year. On the other hand, if by "the Church" is meant "the Establishment," then Mr. Harwood, in asserting its unbroken continuity, admits that whatever be the religious faith of this Establishment, whether Presbyterian, Baptist, or Episcopal, or anything else, it is the Establishment still. This theory, wilder than the royal, the majority, the absolute truth theory, will be as distasteful to Churchmen as to Dissenters. An Establishment of religion which may be Roman, Mohammedan, or Lutheran in swift succession, is a contradiction in terms. If such an Establishment be maintained, can it maintain any religion; and if the religion be still there, well defined, what becomes of the Establishment which is constantly undergoing a change? Mr. Harwood's statement is gored by either horn of the dilemma which he has conjured up. The historical tossing points to another blot.

(10.) On p. 86 we read:—

The enactments passed during Charles II.'s reign which pressed so heavily against the Puritans were not passed so much against them as against the Roman Catholics, for dread of Roman Catholicism was the governing impulse of the time.

Let us see. There was the "Corporation Act" passed in 1661, but its object was to "expel all Nonconformists." (Mountfield's "Two Hundred Years Ago," p. 55.) There was the Act of Uniformity passed in this reign, but it was levelled at the Nonconformists alone. Oldmixon, p. 515, writes, "To him (Sheldon) the Protestant religion and English liberty are indebted for the Act of Uniformity, and other stinging acts against Dissenters." The same tale is told by Clarendon's Life, vol. ii. pp. 287-292; Calamy's "Baxter," p. 170, &c., &c. "The Conventicle Act," we learn, "had imposed heavy fines on divines who should preach in any meeting of separatists." (Macaulay's Hist., vol. iii. p. 82; and is borne out by Hallam, ii. 349, and Clarendon's Life, ii. 322). "The Five Mile Act" was among the grievances under which the Dissenting clergy suffered. (Macaulay, iii. 82.) Student's Hume, p. 74, writes:—"By the influence of the Church the Five Mile Act was passed, by which it was enacted that any Dissenting teacher, &c." It seems that a nobleman opposed the measure, on the ground that no honest man could take the oath required from Nonconformist ministers. (Here Mr. Harwood may consult Burnet, i. 390; Baxter, part iii. p. 3; and "Letter from a Person of Quality," 1675.) The "Test Act," passed in 1673, "included them (the Dissenters) not less than Papists." (Student's Hume, p. 486.) This is blot 10.

11. On p. 87 are the words:—

The conduct of the National Church at this crisis (James II.) was both very creditable to itself and very beneficial to the nation; it may indeed be fairly said that the Church saved the nation from the evils of an appeal to force. . . . It was the Church, and not Parliament, nor the Puritans, which successfully resisted the King's usurpations, and compelled him to retreat.

What then can Macaulay mean when he writes:—"At this juncture (the hesitation of the clergy to comply with James's order to read the 2nd Declaration of Indulgence) the Protestant Dissenters of London won for themselves a title to the lasting gratitude of their country?" (Hist. ii. 343.) If the Church then took a noble stand, it did not stand alone, as Mr. Harwood's words would lead a reader to believe. Mr. H. also forgets that this attitude on the part of the Church is more honoured in the breach than in the observance. Of this exceptional attitude Macaulay (Essays, p. 60, New edition)

says—"Once, and but once—for a moment, and but for a moment—when her own dignity and property were touched, she forgot to practise the submission she had taught," and Lecky ("Hist. of Rationalism," ii. p. 182) says:—"It was not till James had menaced her supremacy that the Church was aroused to resistance. Then, indeed, for a brief but memorable period, she placed herself in opposition to the Crown, and contributed largely, &c."

And how long did the Church so nobly carry herself? Lecky (ii. p. 182) writes:—"No sooner had William mounted the throne than her policy was reversed, her whole energies were directed to the subversion of the constitutional liberty that was then firmly established." Evelyn ("Diary," Jan. 29, 1689) has this entry:—"The clergy 'began to change their note, both in pulpit and discourse, on their old passive obedience.' The clergy would not fall in with the Bishops' wish 'to thank King William for the hazard he had run in coming to rescue us from slavery.'" (See "Harleian Miscellany," p. 494; Kennet, Macaulay, &c.)

12. On p. 88 we find

Not only the Catholics, but also many Dissenters, including the Anabaptists, the Quakers, led by Penn, and many Congregationalists accepted his offer; but the Presbyterian party, like the Church, objected to it as unconstitutional, and refused to thank the King for it. (The words "accepted his offer" are transcribed from a passage on p. 135, relating to the same event, as I unfortunately omitted the words in copying out the citation of p. 88.) Some well-known authorities are on this article arrayed against Mr. Harwood. Macaulay (ii. 222-3), writes: "On inquiry, the disgrace belongs to but a small part of the Puritan party. . . . All the addresses which could be obtained from all the Presbyterians, Independents, and Baptists, scattered over England did not in six months amount to sixty, nor is there any reason to believe that these addresses were numerously signed. The great body of the Nonconformists . . . refused to return thanks for a favour," &c. On p. 228 he repeats the same in another form:—"That section of the Dissenting body which was favourable to the King's new policy had from the first been a minority, and soon began to diminish." Lecky tells the same story (ii. 177-8) "Neither . . . nor the promised toleration of James ever caused them (the non-Episcopal churches) to swerve."

13. In William IV. . . . the Test and Corporation Acts were repealed (P. 89.)

Incorrect. It was in George IV's reign.

14. During Queen Anne's reign the Schism Act and Occasional Conformity Act were repealed.

This statement is repeated on p. 139, and may be accepted as Mr. Harwood's impression. It is, however, inaccurate, the Act against Occasional Nonconformity and the Schism Act being passed in Anne's reign and repealed in George I.'s reign, 1719. (See Hallam's Const. Hist. iii. 333.)

15. On p. 130 are the words:—

Several attempts were made by the Liberal leaders to bring back the Dissenters within the Church, and some of these would have been successful, had not the Dissenters been so rigidly exacting.

There was a scheme in 1668 which "would have been successful" but for the cry that the Church was in danger. Collier (vol. viii. 452), says: "When the House sat, the Episcopal party crushed the design and carried a vote against bringing in a bill of this nature." Pepys (Diary, March 10th, 1667), has this entry: "He tells me he believes the Parliament will not be brought to do anything in matters of religion, but will adhere to the bishops." To the same effect are Rapin, Burnet, Baxter. There was a scheme in 1673, but "it was either defeated in the Lords by Sheldon and his followers, or lost through the prorogation which soon followed." (See Hallam, ii. 394; Neal, iv. 536; Collier viii. 457.) There was a scheme in 1675 concerning which Tillotson wrote to Baxter, that "there was no chance of the scheme passing without the concurrence of the king and a considerable part of the bishops, which for the present he saw little reason to expect," (See "Life of Tillotson" by Birch, pp. 43-4; also Baxter, part iii. 157.) And it may be noted that these schemes of comprehension aimed to restore the Presbyterians only. (Mountfield's "Two Hundred Years Ago," p. 114.) This is Mr. Harwood's 15th blot.

16. On p. 139 is the statement:—

That Dissenters suffered no real hardships on account of religion, is proved by the fact that during the whole of the eighteenth century they made no earnest efforts to remove the disabilities still remaining in the statute book.

Is it a fact, or not, that the Dissenters made "earnest efforts" in urging the Whig members in Parliament to withstand the Occasional Conformity Bill introduced in 1702, and the second Occasional Conformity Bill passed in 1711, and the Schism



Act in 1711, and to promote, in 1787, the abolition of the Corporation and Test Acts! If Mr. Harwood will consult Skeats' "History of the Free Churches" his forgetfulness of these facts will be revealed to him.

And if the Dissenters hadn't made one effort, Mr. H.'s conclusion "that Dissenters suffered," &c., does not follow. The truth is that in the struggles which threatened the Throne in the eighteenth century, the Dissenters largely put aside their own grievances and rallied to the defence of the Government. The tribute paid to their behaviour in 1715 and 1745 by Charles James Fox need not here be quoted. They helped Walpole to power, who, when they sought redress from their disabilities, treated them to lying promises or flat refusals. Macaulay, speaking of the Dissenters and their relationship to Walpole, said that if they "had been turbulent, he would probably have relieved them; but, while he apprehended no danger from them, he would not run the slightest risk for their sakes." In this article Mr. Harwood's history and logic limp.

The foregoing blots by no means exhaust Mr. Harwood's historical inaccuracies, but they will, I trust, be enough to show on what drift-sand he builds his arguments. I feel that I owe an apology to your readers for placing before them facts so well known, but I would hide my transgression or solicit my excuse by saying that my spirit was somewhat stirred by the eulogium pronounced by the Bishop of Manchester on this inaccurate and, in many places, illogical book. It may become "an armoury for the clergy," but I am convinced it will not stave off disestablishment one day. The style is dull and wordy; many of the objections which Mr. Harwood sets up are men of straw, his knowledge of the Church life of the Evangelical Dissenters is so little as to be worth nothing in writing their history and taking their measure, and his manner of sneering at Dissenting ministers for "want of culture" will scarcely be accepted by them, or any one else, as an inexorable proof that their lecturer is himself "a book in breeches."

I remain, yours sincerely,

FRANCIS GEORGE COLLIER.

Horwich, Nov. 3, 1876.

#### MR. HOCKEN'S CHARGES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I have been a subscriber to your valuable paper for many years, but I never saw so grave a charge made against Dissenting ministers even by the Anglican priesthood as that contained in the letter of your correspondent "G. E." in this week's issue, and I quite agree with him that in the interest of Dissent the statement made by the Rev. F. Hocken at Exeter, requires the closest investigation and widest exposure, although I think your remarks upon the first two charges made by Mr. Hocken quite exculpates the ministers alluded to in the eyes of all sensible persons. With regard to the third statement, viz., that an officiating Dissenting minister had expiated his offences against morality in a county goal, permit me to say a few words. We cannot suppose that even an Anglican priest would invent a wilful lie against what he considers an heretical teacher; therefore, presuming this talkative priest to be sane, we must of course believe that there is a parish, at the present time, in which a Dissenting minister is officiating, who has been convicted of an immoral offence. If this is the case, it is a very lamentable state of things.

Of course, no rational being considers a Dissenting minister, an Anglican priest, or any man immaculate, and I should like to remind Mr. Hocken and his admirers that there is at this moment, in the county goal in this city, a veritable successor of the Apostles (according to Anglican teaching) in the person of the Rev. Richard Close, a married man, who is undergoing the punishment of twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour for a criminal assault, in his own house, upon a young lady about fifteen years old. I may add that this person was curate at Woodstock, or one of the neighbouring villages, when he committed the dastardly offence.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

A DISSENTER.

Oxford, November 3, 1876.

#### THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AND TURKEY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—As the society which I have the honour to represent was the first to call attention two years since to the shameful violation of the engagements entered into by Turkey with European Powers

relative to its Christian subjects, I would ask a brief space in your journal to suggest a subject for the serious consideration of those Powers to whose adjustment the rights and liberties of the Christian population in Turkey are probably about to be committed. The correspondence and despatches relative to cases of persecution which occupied the attention of the Council of this Alliance, were printed by command of Her Majesty, and laid before Parliament towards the close of the session in 1875. On referring to these it will be found that official communications made about that time by the Consular agents in Syria and by the Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, not only vouched for the *bona fides* of the statements, but reported that these cruel wrongs on Turkish subjects were inflicted "for no other reason than that they professed the Christian religion." The British Ambassador, notwithstanding his admission that there had been of late "some bad cases as regards the treatment of converts" (involving arrest, imprisonment, cruel beating, banishment, and threatening with death), writing to the Earl of Derby, April 26, 1875, informs his lordship, "it can be affirmed with confidence that nothing of the nature of a persecution of Christians is going on." Recent events have supplied their own commentary on this official blindness or indifference on the part of our representative at Constantinople, and shown but too clearly that injustice, and oppression, and persecution were the rule, not the exception, among the Christian population. The point which I desire earnestly to press upon the attention of those whose task it will be to effect sound and satisfactory changes in the internal government of Turkey is this:—That their work will fall short of what is required, unless protection be secured for such persons as, on being brought into contact with Christian teaching embrace the doctrine of Christ in preference to those of Mahomet. It is well-known that there is a large body of missionaries in Turkey—men of intelligence and piety, full of zeal and prudent withal, who preach the Gospel, plant schools, and otherwise seek to spread the blessings of Christianity among the people. Hitherto the Moslem converts have been exposed to the savage fanaticism of their own people, receiving scarcely any protection or redress from the authorities, whose duty it was to carry out the Imperial law that "no subject of His Majesty the Sultan shall be hindered in the exercise of the religion that he professes, nor shall be in any way molested on that account." Russia appears to have had a clearer perception of the right of extending protection over her co-religionists, irrespective of nationality, than ourselves, although it may be affirmed, possibly with truth, that our views of religious liberty are broader and sounder than hers. Be that as it may, it is surely the duty of all Governments, professedly Christian, to throw the shield of protection, not only over those who, within proper limits, are diffusing the light of a common Christianity, but over those also who, coming under its benign influence, decide to "walk in the light" for the rest of their lives.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES DAVIS.

Evangelical Alliance, 7, Adam-street, Strand.

#### THE SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS.

##### THE METROPOLIS.

The following is, as nearly as we can ascertain, a list of candidates for the London School Board. We have adopted the form given in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, correcting the list up to the present time. We understand that Mr. Morley, M.P., has definitively declined to stand again for the City. There has been some talk of the reappearance of Mr. T. B. Smithies for Hackney, but that is, we believe, unlikely. Miss F. F. Miller has, it appears, come forward as a supporter of the policy of the present board, and with a special view to promote the education of girls. In her published address, this lady says:—

I should be a supporter of the general policy of the present board, especially as relates to the application of compulsion (which should be done with the greatest tenderness and consideration for individual cases) and to voluntary schools. Having in view the great differences of opinion between the various religious sects of the country, and believing that public elementary schools should provide education for all children, without an atom of distinction because of the religion of the parents, and without favouritism to any shade of belief, I am of opinion that that education should be completely unsectarian, and should therefore not include religious dogma at all. I would not, however, desire to exclude simple reading from the Bible; and I consider that the policy of the present board, neither hesitating to build its own schools wherever necessary, nor refusing to take into consideration the existence of really efficient voluntary schools, is one dictated by sound sense, and due regard to that most necessary virtue—economy.

Miss Chessar's name does not appear as a candidate, her health not being equal to the demand. So far as is possible, the Roman Catholics are co-operating with the Church candidates, but the list of the latter closely corresponds with that given some weeks ago by the *School Guardian*, which is the organ of the National Society. The letters R.C. signify Roman Catholic.

##### CITY OF LONDON (4).

(For School Boards.) (For Voluntary Schools.)

##### Present Members.

The Lord Mayor, M.P. Canon Gregory.  
Mr. S. Morley, M.P. Mr. F. Peck.

##### Candidates.

The Lord Mayor, M.P. Mr. G. A. Spottiswoode.  
Sir John Bennett. Mr. F. Peck.  
Mr. W. Sutton Gover.

##### CHELSEA (4).

##### Present Members.

Prof. J. H. Gladstone. Canon Cromwell.  
Mr. R. Freeman. Rev. C. Darby Reade.

##### Candidates.

Professor Gladstone. Rev. C. Darby Reade.  
Mr. R. Freeman. Mr. Percy Mitford.  
Mr. J. F. B. Firth. Mr. W. S. Lilley.

##### FINSBURY (6).

##### Present Members.

Mr. T. Chatfield Clarke. Rev. R. Maguire.  
Rev. John Rodgers. Mr. C. H. Lovell.  
Rev. Mark Wilks.  
Mr. B. Lucraft.

##### Candidates.

Rev. John Rodgers. Mr. C. H. Lovell.  
Rev. Mark Wilks. Lord F. Hervey, M.P.  
Mr. B. Lucraft. The Hon. R. A. Capel.  
Mrs. Joseph Surr. Mr. M. Davenport.

##### GREENWICH (4).

##### Present Members.

Mr. H. Gover. Hon. and Rev. A. Legge.  
Mr. J. M'Gregor.  
Rev. B. Waugh.

##### Candidates.

Mr. H. Gover. Hon. and Rev. A. Legge.  
Mr. J. E. Saunders. Rev. Canon Money.  
Mr. G. B. Richardson.

##### HACKNEY (5).

##### Present Members.

Sir Charles Reed. Rev. T. B. Stephenson.  
Mr. J. Allanson Picton. Mr. R. Foster.  
Rev. J. G. Pilkington.

##### Candidates.

Sir Charles Reed. Rev. John Oakley.  
Mr. J. A. Picton. Mr. R. Foster.  
Miss Miller. Mr. John Jones.

##### LAMBETH (6).

##### Present Members.

Rev. G. M. Murphy. Rev. Evan Daniel.  
Mr. James Stiff. Mr. W. F. Morgan.  
Mr. T. E. Heller.

##### Candidates.

Rev. G. M. Murphy. Rev. Evan Daniel.  
Mr. James Stiff. Mr. W. F. Morgan.  
Mr. S. Kemp-Welch. Mr. T. E. Heller.  
Rev. F. Tugwell.  
Mr. Pym Yeatman (R.C.)  
Mr. Charles White.

##### MARYLEBONE (7).

##### Present Members.

Mr. James Watson. Mr. Arthur Mills, M.P.  
Rev. L. D. Bevan. Rev. Dr. Irons.  
Miss Chessar. (Mr. Heal, deceased).  
Mrs. Cowell.

##### Candidates.

Mr. James Watson. Mr. Arthur Mills, M.P.  
Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley. Rev. J. J. Coxhead.  
Dr. Angus. Mr. Thomas Collins.  
Mrs. Westlake. Mr. A. B. Daniell.  
Mr. Maltman Barry. Mr. A. T. Hawkins.  
Mr. D. M. McFarlane.  
(R.C.)

##### SOUTHWARK (4).

##### Present Members.

Mr. Alfred Lafone. Rev. R. M. Martin.  
Rev. J. Sinclair. Mr. J. Wallace.

##### Candidates.

Rev. J. Sinclair. Rev. Robert Maguire.  
Miss Helen Taylor. Mr. H. Heald.  
Mr. Alfred Side.  
Mr. A. O'Connor (R.C.)

##### TOWER HAMLETS (5).

##### Present Members.

Sir Edmund Currie. Rev. J. Bardley.  
Mr. E. N. Buxton. Mr. A. Langdale.  
Mr. T. Scrutton.

##### Candidates.

Mr. E. N. Buxton. Rev. J. Bardley.  
Mr. T. Scrutton. Mr. S. E. Ashton.  
Mr. W. Pearce. Father Lewis (R.C.)

##### WESTMINSTER (5).

##### Present Members.

Rev. J. H. Rigg. Lord Napier and Ettrick.  
Mr. George Potter. Rev. Canon Barry.  
Mr. J. Taverner Miller.

##### Candidates.

Mr. George Potter. Colonel Dawson Greene.  
Mr. Sydney C. Buxton. Mr. Donaldson Hudson.  
Mr. H. Danby Seymour. Lord Howard of Glossop.  
(R.C.)  
Mr. E. J. Watherston.



It will be seen from an advertisement elsewhere that a great public meeting is to be held at Exeter Hall on Nov. 22 in support of the policy of the present school board, over which Mr. Mundella, M.P., will preside.

At the meeting of the London School Board on Wednesday Canon Barry presented a protest against recent decisions of the board asking for leave from the Education Department to provide a large number of additional school places. The protest, which was read by Canon Barry, stated that the present board had already provided a very large number of school places beyond those fixed by the late board, and that, as a new board would be very shortly elected, the present board was, by its action in this matter, interfering with the full freedom of deliberation and action of the new board. Among the signatures attached to the protest were those of Canon Barry, Canon Gregory, Mr. Heller, the Rev. E. Daniel, the Rev. J. Bardsley, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Milla, M.P., and Mr. Peek. The greater portion of the sitting was occupied by a discussion respecting the site of a proposed school in the Tower Hamlets, which had been already decided upon by the board. The Rev. J. Bardsley moved that the resolution be rescinded; but ultimately the original resolution in an amended form was confirmed.

**EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS IN THE METROPOLIS.**—The Educational Endowments Committee of the London School Board have issued their general report, in view of the approaching dissolution of the present board. The document states that 1,200L. to be expended in four years, has been given in scholarships to public elementary schools in the metropolis by the City companies; that the interests of learning and labour have inherited from the munificence of the past an annual revenue of 222,459L., of which 208,891L. are appropriated to education, and 13,667L. to industrial training, a sum which exceeds by 65,879L. the whole amount of school-rate assigned, at present, in London, to the current expenses of elementary instruction; and that, under the impulse of the Charity Commissioners, these foundations created for the benefit of the very poor were systematically applied to the promotion of middle-class education. The committee recommend—1. That endowments may be exceptionally applied to the institution and maintenance of public elementary schools, denominational or undenominational, to the reduction of the educational rate. 2. That unless voluntary and official sources are adequate, endowments may be advantageously used in providing incentives and rewards for industry and merit. 3. That where funds are available for education combined with physical sustenance and moral training, they can never be misapplied by being granted to industrial and reformatory schools afloat or ashore. 4. That while recognising the dangers of the "dole" system, no rash obliteration of the special destinations of endowments for education or apprenticeship is advisable. 5. That with regard to foundations, which from various causes have been rendered nugatory, the influence of the board might be usefully employed in promoting the application of such funds to popular and reformatory education. And, 6. That a portion of the amounts destined for the apprenticing of boys should be appropriated to the institution of exhibitions to art schools, or to superior workshops for the benefits of public elementary education. The report concludes by recommending the board to contribute to a prudent revision of the present application of revenues derived from endowment; by thanking the Charity Commissioners, together with the chairman and vice-chairman of the board, for their courtesy and co-operation, and by bringing forward the claims of the secretary of the committee for some pecuniary remuneration in consideration of his labours.

**THE BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL BOARD.**—The Birmingham Scriptural Association, which had nominated six candidates for the Birmingham School Board, withdrew one of the names yesterday, the result being that there will be no contest, and the board will be constituted as follows: Eight Liberals (selected by the Liberal Association), five Churchmen, one Roman Catholic, and one independent working man, a Liberal (selected by the Birmingham Labour Association). The Church party will thus have one less representative than upon the last board, the place being occupied by the independent working man. The last meeting of the present board was held on Thursday, and Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., who retires, reviewed the working of the board since its establishment in 1870. He said accommodation then existed in elementary schools for 28,900 children, and the board provided twenty-seven additional schools, with accommodation for 24,600 more children. As to educational results, the average number of passes was now 86 per cent., and for the past three years 84 per cent., while the average for the whole country has been a fraction less than 80 per cent. As to compulsion, referring to a recent paper in *Macmillan's Magazine*, he said the difference between the results in Birmingham and Glasgow was chiefly due to the provisions of the Scotch Act, which imposed heavier penalties for non-attendance. He showed that the results of low fees in Birmingham had trebled the attendance. The hon. gentleman deprecated the action of the Education Department in refusing to sanction the penny fee, and preventing the examination of the schools. He advocated free schools universally, as they existed in America, France, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

**MANCHESTER.**—Several meetings were held yesterday in Manchester in reference to the forthcoming election of the school board. Twenty-four candidates have been nominated. A compromise was, however, agreed upon by all parties except an independent candidate, who, it is believed, will also withdraw, by which the new board will consist, as before, of seven Churchmen, five Nonconformists, and three Roman Catholic members. The personnel of the board will be changed, but the majority of the old members, including Miss Lydia Becker, will be again returned.

**LIVERPOOL.**—The nominations on Monday to the Liverpool School Board gave promise of a severe contest. The Church party have nominated seven candidates, the Nonconformists eleven, the Roman Catholics five, and there are six independent candidates, making in all twenty-nine candidates for the fifteen seats.

**PRESTON AND THE NEW EDUCATION ACT.**—A meeting of the Preston Town Council in committee was held on Monday to consider "the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1876," and to appoint a committee. Alderman C. R. Jackson, in explaining the sections of the Act as regards Preston, said that the circumstances of that borough were peculiar, inasmuch as it was one of the largest, if not indeed the very largest borough, that had not adopted the school board system. In Preston there was no want of school accommodation. There was in fact excess of it; yet there was a very large number of children out in the streets in all parts of the town that ought to be swept into the schools. He had heard it said that at least 5,000 children did not attend school at all. Inasmuch therefore as the borough had resisted the school board system, he thought the council to a man ought to do what they could to enforce the provisions of the new Act, which were so much milder and not the less efficacious. (Hear, hear.) The committee ought to be formed of the largest number allowed, namely, of twelve, and it should be a representative committee, irrespective of denominations, for their object was to get children into the schools, and if they could not do that with an even hand and a simple mind, without making religion a primary object, they were fit for nothing. He would, therefore, move that this committee be composed of four aldermen, a councillor, from each ward, to be elected by the other members of that ward, and two others to be appointed out of the whole council, which would just make a committee of twelve. Alderman Birley seconded the motion. Alderman Gilbertson thought that the motion would not achieve the object of selecting a fair and proper school committee. Mr. Jones (Churchman) agreed with Mr. Gilbertson. It was, he said, a notorious fact that the Roman Catholics constituted one-third of the population, and yet they had not a single representative alderman in the council. Alderman Gilbertson moved as an amendment that Aldermen Jackson, Myers, Watson, Birley (Churchmen), and Maynard (Baptist); and Councillors Galloway (Methodist), Hull, Thornton, Cookson (Catholics), Bibby, Forshaw, and Naylor (Churchmen), be appointed a committee. Mr. Forshaw, in seconding the amendment, said the Roman Catholics were a very small body in the council (though large in the town), and they would not in any ward be able to carry a majority. The same might be said of the Dissenters. Mr. Brindle (Catholic) moved as a further amendment, "That there be five Churchmen, four Catholics, and three Dissenters on the committee." Alderman Jackson said that, as his motion for a representative committee did not meet with approval, he should withdraw it. He had been willing to assist the committee in every reasonable way; but the very thing he wished to avoid had come about, namely, a religious dispute. If religion was to be made the primary and prominent motive in enforcing the Act, he should have nothing further to do with it. Mr. Jones said it was impossible to drive out the question of the denominations; it was not natural. On a vote Mr. Brindle's amendment was lost, and that of Alderman Gilbertson was carried without dissent.

**NOVEL PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE NEW EDUCATION ACT.**—The overseers for the township of Tapton, Derbyshire, having refused to honour a precept issued by the Birmingham School Board, application was made to the Chesterfield county magistrates to confirm the resolution of the Board passed under the fifty-sixth section of the Act, appointing an officer to make and collect the school rate independently of the overseers. The application was granted.

**THE REMISSION OF FEES BY SCHOOL BOARDS.**—One of our correspondents this week, in a letter signed "Unsectarian," calls attention to a most important consideration in connection with the forthcoming elections. Reminding our readers of the fact that while the 25th Section of the Act of 1870 is repealed the 17th is not repealed, and that, therefore, as we have several times pointed out, school boards may continue to remit fees in board schools though they cannot pay them in voluntary schools, he dwells upon the circumstance that the 17th Clause is only permissive, and that, therefore, it is open to a school board to refuse to remit fees. This would of course compel poor parents to appeal to the poor-law guardians. We agree with our correspondent that it is highly probable that in a large number of cases where the denominational party are in the ascendant on school boards a resolution will be passed declining to remit fees under Section 17.

Such a course would be so obviously advantageous to voluntary schools and so clearly prejudicial to the interests of board schools that it may be taken for granted that it will be adopted, especially in country parishes. We shall probably not hear much on this point from the denominational candidates during the election contests, but when the contests are over the pinch will come. It therefore behoves the board school candidates to go before the public with a plain declaration that they will support the remission of fees in board schools under Section 17, and so prevent poor people who are not paupers from being driven into the arms of the guardians. Let the "Remission of Fees" be an election cry. It is one which the electors among the working and labouring classes will not fail to understand, and in many districts it will carry large numbers of votes. It may be that if the cry should be very successful in securing votes it will be adopted also by candidates of the opposite school; but even that result would be a profit to the board school cause.—*School Board Chronicle*.

## THE EASTERN QUESTION.

### SIGNATURE OF THE ARMISTICE.

The armistice of six weeks between Turkey and Serbia and Montenegro is at length signed. It seems that the Russian ultimatum was not presented to the Porte before Tuesday night. On Wednesday the Russian Ambassador was informed that Turkey had no objection to an armistice, but first required a declaration that Serbia agreed to this course. The Servian Cabinet was communicated with; and a favourable reply being telegraphed to Constantinople, on Wednesday afternoon the armistice was formally signed. Information was at once conveyed to the Turkish commanders to suspend hostilities.

The armistice came into force on Wednesday afternoon, and about the same time Deligrad being abandoned by the Servians, was occupied by the Turks. No war material was found there. That position has since been abandoned, but part of the Ottoman troops will take up their winter quarters at Alexinatz. A telegram from that place, which is to be the headquarters of Abdul Kerim Pasha, says that the utmost order reigns there, "the streets and churches being guarded by sentries, in order to prevent plundering or breach of discipline. Those of the inhabitants who remained behind were allowed the option of remaining or proceeding to Nish, where provision for their maintenance is being made." The Turks have now possession of the central districts of Serbia, which are the richest and most densely populated of the principality. They have not, however, occupied Kujevatz, owing to the stand made at the Gaglova Pass by Horvatovich.

The *Times*' correspondent with the Turkish army, dated Nov. 2, says:—"All the fortresses and villages north-east of Deligrad as far as Razanj were set on fire by the Servians. For the last twenty-four hours it has rained incessantly. The snow lies two inches deep. The streets and roads are all in a swelter. Hafiz Pasha is throwing bridges across the Morava ravines."

Montenegro has accepted the armistice, though it has had the best of the conflict, the Turkish campaign in that region having been a miserable failure. Dervish Pasha, with 30,000 men and sixty guns, has failed in everything he has undertaken, and lies impotent at Podgoritz. On the Serbian side Mukhtar Pasha has succeeded in penetrating some two hours' march into Montenegro, and is encamped at Zaslav, unable to step further. The town of Medun has been destroyed by the Montenegrins.

The return of Prince Milan to Belgrade was as though he had come back as the head of a victorious country and conqueror. A military band and a guard of honour welcome at the Konak, and subsequently a reception of officials was held at the Palace. However, that the Prince was much affected by the utter disorganisation of the army, the animosity of the Servian militiamen against Russian officers, the wholesale desertions, great misery of the population which has fallen under the districts occupied by the Turks, have left a deep impression on his mind. The armistice, under these circumstances, has been received as the salvation of the country.

The differences between General Tchernayeff and the Ministry at Belgrade have been arranged. Former will, it is said, take a holiday in during the armistice, and Horvatovich become commander-in-chief. The correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs from Paratchi on Saturday a number of Russian officers, connected with the general staff, formed then into a guard of honour about General Tchernayeff in token of respect and sympathy. Yesterday mustered in the courtyard of the headquarters General Tchernayeff was summoned by their chief. He was much moved by this demonstration of



affection and esteem, and addressed the assembled officers. He said that only the first act of the drama was finished, that he did not know whether the Servians would continue the war, but that he must ask a pledge from the Russian officers, on their words of honour, to be at their posts on the expiration of the armistice. This pledge having been given by acclamation, General Tchernayeff continued, "in a tone of magnanimous chivalry":—

Gentlemen,—I have your promise, and we shall reunite at the proper time. Do not forget that you are the pioneers of the Slav cause. Serbia upraised the banner of the Slavs, assured of the sacred justice of the cause, and confiding in the generous support and sympathy of powerful Russia. The Serbian army when I came here was an agglomeration of mere agriculturists. It had no arms and no organisation, nor any experience of modern war; for Serbia had been at peace for fifty years. Notwithstanding every disadvantage, it held its ground for two months, but there is a limit to the possible exercise of human endurance. In their great strait the Servians looked for aid to Russia, and aid came in your persons. But you were not numerous. There were but two thousand volunteers. These two thousand helped me to continue the struggle for two months longer, but the task, always arduous, became impossible. Gentlemen, I know that many of you accuse the Serbian army of not possessing the requisite military qualities, but I pray you do not forget that on this little country of Serbia fell the whole weight of maintaining the Slav cause. The Servians have only succumbed to the over-long tension of resistance against overwhelming odds. A third of the country is desolated and ruined, and at such a time it is difficult to resist falling into despair when it is impossible to discern whence succour and support are coming. I expect and believe, then, that from this moment not one of you will permit himself to use expressions of reproach or depreciation against the Serbian army. (Cries of "We will not!")

This address (it is added) has produced an excellent effect in subduing ill-feeling, which was rapidly becoming dangerous to tranquillity.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* is responsible for the following:—"When Prince Milan passed through Paratchin a hundred wounded were littering the gutters of the street, utterly neglected by the people assembled to look at the prince. He himself drove by with only a casual glance at the miserable creatures who had bled for him."

It is said that 3,000 Russians, amongst whom were but few wounded, remained on the field during the last engagements between the Turks and Servians. On this subject, and in reference to the ignoble conduct of the Servians, the Belgrade correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—

It is melancholy to hear the accounts given by Russian officers just come up from the camp as to their experience of the campaign. They contrast the enthusiasm displayed throughout Russia in favour of Serbia and the Slavonic cause with the ignoble attitude of the Serbian Army. The description is not mine. I am only repeating what has been said to me and sworn in my presence by several of those brave fellows, some of whose voices were choked with emotion while they were referring to the sad fate of so many of their gallant compatriots. It is order to raise funds for the volunteer army raised by the Russian Slavonic Societies volunteers onwards, subscriptions were the shops and other places of business in ties. Every person who entered to make as asked for a donation. Nor was this arrival of the volunteers in Serbia sums regularly and constantly transmitted to for the maintenance of the expedition. The volunteers are bound between on which is the number of the particular bearing this, I asked some of the officers could tell me the number of Russian who had really come to Serbia. They were so; but they stated their conviction that fashion of the moment very much to under- their belief is that thousands of them have Morava Valley alone. They openly accuse of having killed with their bayonets Rus- sian, who, revolver in hand, were urging them the enemy.

"Some of the Russian volunteers who had come Deligrad," says the same writer, "are Montenegro. They speak in strong terms of the Servians in refusing to carry Russian officers off the field, except on the of several ducats for that service. This already reported here by surgeons, but I d to believe it possible. I am afraid, how- at there can be no doubt of it, and that npetitive bargains were driven, the wounded who could pay most getting the preference a carriers."

Vienna journals publish a telegram reporting wless bands of insurgents in Western Bosnia rasting the country, pillaging, burning, and iring even the Roman Catholics, because the are peaceful.

A telegram from Berlin states that the agreement en Russia and Turkey provides that the line of cation between the two hostile armies shall terminated by foreign officers appointed by the nteeing Powers, each Power appointing one r respectively to the Turkish, the Serbian, and Montenegrin camps. These officers are to act ly. The German Government, wishing to d every appearance of intervention, has ded to avail itself of its right under this provision, will appoint no representative. The British ernment has appointed Sir Arthur Kemball, nel Gonne, and Colonel Lennox. Captain naby was at first designated for Montenegro, it was thought Russia might feel sore at the ointment of an officer who had made severe ctures on the Russian exploits in Central Asia.

Austria has appointed Majors Raub and Zur Helle; Russia, Colonel Zelevni; and France an officer of the general staff at present attached to the Turkish headquarters. It is said that the Commissioners will proceed to Belgrade or Widdin.

The semi-official *Moniteur* publishes the following note:—"The meeting of a Congress at Constantinople now appears to be accepted by all the guaranteeing Powers, although it is not yet decided whether Turkey will be admitted. Nevertheless, it is not expected that this question will give rise to any difficulty. Under existing circumstances, it is probable that the different Governments will be represented by their Ambassadors in Constantinople, assisted by a special delegate. It is believed that the Congress will take as a basis for their deliberations the propositions made by England. According to trustworthy information, the English Cabinet has sounded Russia, who seems disposed to adhere to them." Constantinople has been chosen as the place of meeting, and Lord Salisbury with Sir H. Elliot will represent the British Government.

The Turkish Ambassador left St. Petersburg on Friday on a two months' leave of absence on account of ill-health. Some doubt is expressed as to whether he will return to his post.

A Russian Imperial Ukase has been published fixing the 13th of December for the calling out of all young men liable to military service this year. This decree does not apply to Siberia, nor to the Governments of Archangel and Orenburg.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes the following note indicating the terms in which the Russian ultimatum was couched:—"His Majesty the Emperor has graciously commanded that Aide-de-Camp General Ignatieff should declare to the Sublime Porte that if in a delay of two days a six weeks' armistice is not accepted, and if instructions are not forwarded immediately to stop further military operations, the Russian Ambassador will leave Constantinople with the entire personnel of the embassy, and diplomatic relations will be broken off."

The *Nord* has received the subjoined telegram from Vienna:—"Austria, Germany, Italy, and France urged the Porte to accept the six weeks' armistice. England declared that she would raise no objection to it, yet the language held by Sir Henry Elliot allowed the Porte to suppose that if she resisted her conduct would not have been disapproved of by England. . . . Turkey, taking advantage of the calculated delay in the conclusion of an armistice, concentrated considerable forces in the Morava Valley. The mission of these troops was the complete devastation of the district. It was the knowledge of these facts that decided Russia to send her ultimatum."

The Emperor Alexander is reported by a diplomatic correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* to suffer under a deep melancholy. Communications from well-informed circles at Livadia indicate that the political world may prepare itself for the Emperor's abdication, upon which he has meditated for a long time, and which may happen ere long. From Russia and Constantinople it is reported that a winter campaign is no longer to be expected.

Prince Charles in person opened the extraordinary session of the Roumanian Chambers on Wednesday, and, in the course of his address, stated that the relations of his Government with foreign Powers are most friendly, and that it continued to receive from all the guaranteeing Powers encouragement to maintain the policy of neutrality observed by it since the commencement of the war. Even the Porte appeared more disposed to recognise the justice of their demands. If danger threatened Roumania, she was justified in hoping that it would be warded off by Europe. The prince said, however, in conclusion, he was convinced that the immediate future would restore tranquillity to the East.

Several of the speakers in the debate which commenced on Saturday in the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, on the reply of the Government to the interpellations on the Eastern Question, advocated the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire, and Herr von Plener called on Austria to bear in mind that, while the fall of Turkey is inevitable, she, Austria, cannot tolerate the formation of fresh States on her frontier which would compromise her own security.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

General Martinez Campos, the new commander-in-chief in Cuba, arrived at Havana from Spain on Friday last.

It is stated from Rome that the Pope has forbidden the publication of the address delivered there by the Archbishop of Grenada.

The official *Turkestan Gazette* contradicts the rumour that a Russian envoy has been sent to the Ameer of Cabul.

Intelligence from the Cape states that the Kaffirs had attacked President Burgers' fort on the 13th of September, but were repulsed.

Prince Bismarck is expected at Berlin from Varzin about the middle of the present month. His health is reported to be generally better, but his sleeplessness continues.

At Lercara, in Sicily, a band of brigands, under Leoné, have carried off an English subject engaged in the sulphur trade, and fears are expressed that he has been assassinated.

The result of the Parliamentary elections in Italy will give the Ministry 400 supporters in the Chamber of Deputies, and will thus secure them a large majority.

Advices from Mozambique state that Captain Elton, British Consul, is about to proceed into the

interior with a view to open up direct communication with Lake Nyassa by way of Mozambique, and to obtain information regarding the slave-trade.

PIUS IX. AND HIS ENEMIES.—The Pope, on Thursday, performed a requiem mass for the repose of the souls of "all his enemies who, while living, were the most instrumental in afflicting him and bringing about his spoliation." Among these many Italian Ministers of State, commencing with Cavour, are mentioned by name, as also are a number of deputies, senators, and distinguished men, among whom are Massimo d'Azeglio, Guerrazzi, Poerio, and Nino Bixio. The list includes Napoleon III., Persigny, Walewski, Ledru-Rollin, Pierre le Roux, and many other Frenchmen.

DEATH OF CARDINAL ANTONELLI.—From Rome the death is announced of the famous Papal statesman, Cardinal Antonelli. The deceased was born in April, 1806, and was consequently in his seventy-first year. He was the son of humble parents in the Campagna, and entered the Church at an early age. Soon attracting the notice of Pope Gregory XVI., he was appointed to several responsible offices under that Pontiff. On the accession of Pius IX. his good fortune continued. He was made a cardinal, and became the principal Minister of the Papal Government. This position he may be said to have held until the overthrow of the temporal power in 1870. After that event his influence with the Pope declined, and he ceased to play a conspicuous part in public affairs. He had been in a critical state of health for several months, and a week ago all hope of his recovery was abandoned. Monsignor Vannutelli has been appointed Secretary of State *ad interim*, in the room of the late Cardinal Antonelli. The latter has bequeathed to the Vatican his valuable collection of precious stones and objects of art.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—In January last a vessel named the *San Rafael*, while on her voyage from Liverpool to Valparaiso, took fire, and was burnt not far from Cape Horn; eleven of her crew were picked up twenty-seven days after in a sad state, but arrived safely at Gravesend. Last night the Colonial Office published a paper describing the fate of the master (Mr. McAdam), his wife, and seven more of the crew, as it is given in a letter from the Rev. T. Bridges, a missionary at Tierra del Fuego, to Governor Callaghan. It appears that the captain and his party had landed on an exposed and desolate island near the coast, where they ultimately all died of starvation, their dead bodies being found in one spot. A pencil note, written by the captain on some loose leaves in his pocket-book, and addressed to his son, was also discovered. It had been written on February 15, the forty-first day of their stay on the island, when the writer said he was nearly unable to see the paper. He adds that the party were then in a low state, but gives no general information. The names of seven of the dead were made out—Mr. and Mrs. McAdam, W. H. Swift, W. Daly, G. G. Stewart, T. Umblant, and James Reid.

EGYPTIAN FINANCES.—An outline of Mr. Goschen's plan for the improvement of the Egyptian finances is telegraphed from Cairo. The holders of the seven per cent. bonds will, under this plan, temporarily receive six per cent. interest, the remaining one per cent. being set aside for a sinking fund. By 1886 it is believed that the financial position of the country will be placed on a sound basis, and full interest will then be resumed. Mr. Goschen proposes, as did Mr. Cave, to separate the private liabilities of the Khedive from the public debt, and to employ the commuted land tax for the redemption of short loans, but he goes further, and proposes to raise a loan of fifteen millions sterling, secured on the railways for the consolidation of the floating debt. By these and other measures Mr. Goschen would hope to reduce the unified debt of Egypt to fifty-nine millions. He would place the railways and the administration of the debt under European control and management. The Khedive has laid the plan before his secretaries, who in the telegram are styled Ministers. Mr. Goschen's plan is very favourably received in Alexandria and Cairo. It is reported that some opposition will be made by the Minister of Finance, but the native party, which exercises the greatest influence in the country, is favourable.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.—Arrangements have been matured for continuing after November 10 the exhibition in the main industrial building, by a company chartered under the laws of Pennsylvania, including the chief managers of the present Exhibition. A museum is also to be opened in the memorial building known as the Pennsylvania Museum. The chief part of the British Art Educational Collection from South Kensington now at Philadelphia has been presented by the Duke of Richmond partly to the Pennsylvania Museum and partly to the new Educational Museum at Washington. The British Ordnance Survey maps will also be presented; while arrangements are being made for the loan to the Pennsylvania Museum of the British East Indian display now in the exhibition for one year. This generosity on the part of the British authorities, with the gift of the St. George's House to Philadelphia, and the handsome conduct of England throughout the Exhibition, has made a most excellent impression upon the American people. The closing ceremonies of the Exhibition begins to-morrow evening with a banquet and a grand display of fireworks jointly by English and American manufacturers, Brock furnishing the English portion. The final ceremonies occur on Friday. The



President, Cabinet Ministers, and the Diplomatic Corps will attend the formal closing.

### Epitome of News.

The old Scottish festival of Hallowe'en was celebrated with unusual ceremony at Balmoral Castle on Wednesday night, in the presence of the Queen and Princess Beatrice. About 150 men with lighted torches marched to the front of the Castle, where, round a huge bonfire, dancing was engaged in, and the health of the Queen drunk with Highland honours. Effigies of witches and warlocks were tossed into the flames amid the cheers of spectators and the noise of bagpipes; the scene is described as having been very picturesque. Notwithstanding the coldness of the weather the Queen and Princess Beatrice remained outside till a late hour witnessing the sports.

Sunday was the day set apart for the half-yearly dispensation of the Lord's Supper in the parish of Crathie. The Rev. Mr. Campbell, minister of the parish, preached in the forenoon. Her Majesty, the Princess Beatrice, and some of the members of the royal household, were present, and took part in the communion service along with the other parishioners.

It is stated that Her Majesty will leave Balmoral on the 20th of November.

The Duke of Connaught is at present the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Leinster at Carton, Maynooth.

During this week the Prince and Princess of Wales are entertaining a select circle of guests at Sandringham House for the Prince's birthday, including Capt. Nares, R.N. The festivities will include a county ball on Friday night, for which a large number of invitations have been sent out.

The *Ceylon Observer* mentions that a tour has been planned for the Prince of Wales in Australia and New Zealand, to take place in 1878, so that he may be able to say when he is called to the throne that he has travelled over every portion of his vast empire.

Dr. William Playfair, F.R.C.P., Professor of Midwifery at King's College, has been summoned to Malta to attend Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh.

Mr. Henry Charles Lopes, Q.C., M.P. for Frome, has been appointed to the vacant Judgeship. Mr. Lopes is as yet only in his forty-ninth year. Since 1867 he has been recorder of Exeter.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday in Downing-street. The Ministers present were the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Secretary Cross, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Carnarvon, Mr. Secretary Hardy, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. G. Ward Hunt, and Lord John Manners. The Duke of Richmond had not returned from Balmoral as the Minister in attendance on the Queen, but arrived in town on Sunday. Another Council was held on Monday, at which all the members, including his grace, were present.

Alderman Sir Thomas White, the Lord Mayor Elect, was last week presented to the Lord Chancellor, at his residence, Cromwell House, in order to receive an expression of Her Majesty's approval of the choice of a chief magistrate which had been made by the citizens of London. This was duly conveyed by the Lord Chancellor, who in congratulating Sir Thomas White upon his accession to the Mayoralty, trusted that his year of office might be one of peace and prosperity.

Among other persons of distinction accepting invitations to dine with the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs at the banquet in the Guildhall to-morrow (Lord Mayor's Day), are Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Derby, the Lord Chancellor, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Cross, Lord Carnarvon, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. Ward Hunt, Lord John Manners, and Sir C.B. Adderley.

The first day of the Michaelmas sittings was opened at Westminster with the usual formalities. The new judges, Mr. Manisty and Mr. Hawkins, took the oaths in the Queen's Bench Division; and in the Common Pleas Division, Lord Coleridge paid a warm tribute of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Justice Archibald, in which Mr. Cohen, Q.C., the senior member of the Bar present, joined.

Mr. William Cobbett applied at the Westminster Police-court on Friday for summonses against Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Stansfeld for conspiracy in March, 1872, to indict "Sir Roger Tichborne" for perjury. The alleged conspiracy consisted in the gentlemen named, while Privy Counsellors and Lords of the Treasury, furnishing money out of the Treasury for the prosecution of the Tichborne claimant, that being, the applicant contended, contrary to the Act of Parliament which provided that such prosecution should be at the expense of the country. The magistrate refused the application.

Tenders for raising the Vanguard were opened at the Admiralty on Thursday, and, contrary to expectation, there were a great many.

The Glasgow authorities have resolved to promote in next session of Parliament a bill authorising them to borrow 120,000*l.* which will be applied in completing the scheme of city improvements.

The ratepayers of Wisbech have sanctioned a scheme for the construction of a dock to cost nearly 200,000*l.*

Mr. W. E. Forster, the Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen, will deliver his address to the

students in the course of the week commencing Nov. 20.

Another very important step towards the completion of the Inner Circle is now practically completed—viz., the extension from Bishopsgate-street to Aldgate High-street. The line will be open for traffic on Dec. 1.

Mr. Seely, M.P., has placed 500*l.* in the hands of a committee for the establishment of free lending libraries in the rural districts of the Isle of Wight.

Mr. Francis F. Pinder, a member of the Western Circuit, was on Friday taken suddenly ill while conducting a case at Westminster, and on being removed to his residence died almost immediately from paralysis. Mr. Pinder had applied for "silk" on the appointment of Mr. Lopes to the bench.

Lord Beaconsfield, through his secretary, has acknowledged the resolution passed at the recent Conservative conference in Manchester, expressing confidence in the foreign policy of the Government. His lordship, it appears, feels honoured by this expression of confidence, and is very grateful for the support he has received from "the numerous associations which were represented at that important meeting."

Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, is to visit Birmingham at the end of this month to attend a series of Conservative meetings. He has also accepted an invitation to dine with the Mayor and Town Council, as a kind of recognition of the assistance rendered by him to the improvement scheme in Birmingham.

A novel mode of effecting a burglary has just taken place at Sedgley, near Dudley. After Mr. and Mrs. Cooper retired to rest, burglars entered their room, and, having administered chloroform, burst open a cash-box, and abstracted the sum of 8*l.* The inmates were recovering from their condition of stupor when the thieves decamped. On going down stairs Mr. Cooper found that chloroform had also been administered to the dog.

Sir James Hogg, M.P., presided at the weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works on Friday, at which considerable discussion took place upon a report from the Works Committee, recommending that a number of improvements be included in a bill to be promoted in Parliament next session. The engineer's and superintending architect's report estimated the gross cost of these at 4,213,950*l.* of which 8,461,250*l.* would be returned; the net cost of the property, with 364,300 for roads and subways, would make the total net cost 3,117,000*l.* A division was taken upon each recommendation, and they were all carried by large majorities.

Several gentlemen associated with the charitable institutions of the metropolis presented the Lord Mayor with a resolution on Saturday, thanking him for the assistance which he had rendered to the cause of charity during his year of office.

The Dublin Corporation are about to expend 18,000*l.* in clearing away a backward portion of the city known as the Coombe, where there is much overcrowding and disease.

Commander Cameron was one of the speakers at a meeting held on Thursday in the Guildhall, Cambridge, in connection with the Universities Mission to Central Africa. The Master of Magdalene presided. Commander Cameron gave an account of his journey across Africa, and one passage in his speech was much applauded. A native chief refused to let any parties bearing guns pass through his country, whereupon, Commander Cameron said, "I turned to another route. It was my object to go through the country, but peaceably. If I could not go peaceably I would not go at all." A vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to the Commander on the motion of the Bishop of Carlisle, seconded by Professor Lightfoot.

The Quarter Sessions for the Kirkdale division of Lancashire were opened on Friday. Mr. Edward Gibbon, chairman of the bench of magistrates, said the calendar was the heaviest one known since 1854. There were 109 prisoners for trial against seventy-three in the corresponding quarter of last year, and a large number of the offences were the result of the use of the knife. Such offences called for stringent measures on the part of the magistrates and those concerned in the administration of justice. Major Leggat, governor of the gaol, reported that the average daily number of prisoners for the past year was 376 males and 103 females, being an excess of fourteen males and five females daily over the previous year.

On Saturday Her Majesty's ironclad ship Nelson was successfully launched from Messrs. John Elder and Company's shipyard, Glasgow. She will be armed with four 18-ton and six torpedo guns.

At Bow-street on Saturday, Henri de Tourville, a member of the English Bar, was again charged under the Extradition Act with the murder of his wife, by throwing her down the Stelvio Pass, in the Austrian Tyrol. An objection raised by Mr. Poland to the jurisdiction on the ground that the prisoner is now a British subject, was overruled. The depositions taken by the Austrian authorities having been read, the prisoner was remanded until Saturday next. No evidence will be taken until the following Thursday.

The Home Secretary has remitted the fine of 50*l.* and the remainder of the imprisonment to which John De Morgan was recently sentenced in connection with the Plumstead riots.

The *Morning Post* announces that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, will immediately be promoted to a seat in the Cabinet.

This will supply the deficiency in the number of the present Cabinet Ministers caused by the resignation of Lord Malmesbury.

Sir Thomas Wade, the British Minister at Peking, is shortly expected on a visit to England, and the *Daily News* says that the question of the Woosung Railway is among the subjects which will be discussed between Lord Derby and his excellency.

On Saturday, a large institute near Saltburn, one of a pair built by Messrs. Pease for their workmen at the Dronshane Mines, in Cleveland, at a cost of over 4,000*l.*, was formally opened by Mr. J. W. Pease, M.P.

The White Star steamer Britannia arrived at Sandy Hook on Saturday morning, having made the quickest recorded voyage from Queenstown—7 days, 13 hours, 11 minutes.

The inquest respecting the deaths of three men killed in the Brierfield Railway collision was concluded on Saturday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, but recommended better accommodation to be provided for shunting purposes. The driver of the passenger train and the pointman were both exonerated from blame. William Clarke, butcher, Burnley, aged forty-two, who was much injured by the collision, died on Saturday night.

At a meeting of the Mansion House Relief Committee on Monday, it was reported that the sum of 15,100*l.* had been subscribed for the relief of the Bulgarians and Servians. It was directed that Mr. White, British Consul at Belgrade, should be advised that 1,000*l.* have been placed to the credit of his committee. The Executive Committee have resolved to close the subscription list on the 20th inst.

Sixteen dwelling-houses in Ewer-street, Graveland, adjoining the Charing-cross line, and the property of the South-Eastern Railway Company, were on Friday ordered to be closed, evidence having been adduced which convinced the Southwark police-magistrates that the houses were unfit for habitation.

The annual Town and Gown rows at Oxford—which seem to be expected as a matter of course—did not take place on the 4th, but broke out on the 6th (Monday), despite the precautions taken by the University and City authorities. There was, however, no damage done, with the exception of numerous broken heads. The proceedings of the opposing bodies being confined to street-fighting, the principal thoroughfares were in a turmoil until the proctors went round soon after nine, and sent the undergraduates into college. In view of the expected disturbances the soldiers at the military centre had been confined to barracks and the police force augmented.

The polling for the Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities commenced on Monday, and will extend over five days in all. The candidates are Dr. Anderson Kirkwood (Liberal) and Lord-Advocate Watson (Conservative). There are about 5,000 electors on the register.

There are plenty of weak people in every community who'll work, and starve, and scrimp, in order to furnish their best rooms, and then won't sit in them for fear of injuring the furniture.

REPRESENTATION OF FROME.—Mr. H. B. Samuelson, who represented Cheltenham in the Liberal interest during the last Parliament, has issued an address to the electors of Frome, where there is a vacancy in consequence of the elevation of Mr. Lopes to the judicial bench. The Conservative candidate is Sir James Fergusson, formerly M.P. for Ayrshire, and more recently Governor of South Australia and of New Zealand. Mr. Samuelson says in his address:—

In spite of Lord Beaconsfield's boast of a spirited foreign policy, England has lately been the victim of a succession of diplomatic failures, involving her in a critical position, from which it will require more able statesmanship than the present Cabinet has hitherto shown to extricate her. Until the Government raises the veil of mystery under which its actions now lie hidden, we cannot be sure whether the voice of the nation has yet brought our foreign policy into harmony with the national wishes. It is therefore the duty of every true patriot and Liberal still to protest against the selfish and suspicious abuse of England's influence abroad which has placed us in the present difficulty. I believe that our national interests would gain instead of suffering by our duly regarding the natural and legitimate aspirations of the populations whose energies now lie crushed under Turkish tyranny. I am a supporter of the principle of international arbitration, and will oppose war as an evil to be avoided by all sacrifices short of those of our national honour and safety. While I agree in the justice of placing the non-commissioned officers and privates of the army in a more satisfactory position, I am strongly opposed to any increase, in time of peace, in the army estimates, already far in excess of those of any other State in proportion to numbers. Advocating a reasonable economy, with due regard to efficiency, I cannot approve of the finance of a Government which in face of the general depression of trade annually increases our national expenditure in a degree quite out of proportion to the national income, and which instead of reducing the burden upon the taxpayer, as Liberal Governments have always done, actually increases taxation. I would, if elected, vote, as I have always voted, for the Burials Bill, and for the admission of Nonconformists to the fullest enjoyment of the privileges of our national Universities. Objecting strongly, as I do, to godless education, I am equally opposed to sectarian instruction in rate-aided schools, and I hold that certain provisions of the recent Tory Education Act which constitute a real oppression of the Nonconformist conscience should be removed. The House of Commons, in my opinion, is an assembly unfitted to legislate for the internal discipline of any religious body. I am in favour of the assimilation of the county and borough franchise.



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An AGGREGATE MEETING will be held in EXETER HALL, Strand, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22nd, 1876, to defend and support the policy of the London School Board in its efforts to promote Unsectarian Education, under the direct supervision of the Ratepayers, with due regard to efficiency and economy.

The Chair will be taken at Eight o'clock by A. J. MUNDELLA, Esq., M.P.

Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., Sir Edmund Hay Currie, the Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, B.A., Mr. J. W. Probyn, and other gentlemen will address the meeting.

The doors will open at Half-past Seven o'clock.

(By order of the Committee).

GEORGE HOWELL, Secretary.

Tickets may be obtained at the Office of the London School Board Policy Defence Committee, 107, Fleet-street (Ludgate Circus), E.C.

### SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON.

#### TO the ELECTORS of the LAMBETH DIVISION.

##### LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

I take the present opportunity of thanking you for the confidence you have twice shown in returning me as one of your Representatives, and of asking for your suffrages at the next election which is fixed for the 30th November.

The School Board for London, notwithstanding some minor errors, has well and fairly performed the work entrusted to it, and any radical change in its policy would, I venture to think, be prejudicial to the best interests of a sound, practical, religious, and unsectarian education.

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With a few exceptions, the Board Schools have filled as fast as they have been opened, and yet at Midsummer last there were about 40,000 more children in the efficient Voluntary Schools of the Metropolis than before the Board began its work. During the six years of the Board's existence 164,000 additional children have been brought under efficient elementary instruction, 121,000 of whom are being educated in Board Schools.

We have the Duke of Richmond's official authority for the statement that "the London School Board, even under the circumstances of the higher cost of land, material, and labour in the Metropolis, was considerably less in the average cost of its Schools—Schools excellently built, and calculated to be a credit to the Metropolis—than many country towns." The expense of maintaining a large staff of Masters, Mistresses, and other officials is necessarily great, but the total demand which the Educational Rate (for School Sites, Buildings, and all Working Expenses) makes upon the £30 Householder, for example, is only a fraction over 2d. per week, whilst part of this sum will soon be saved in the reduced Police and Prison charges of the Metropolis. Is this a very high price to pay for the reclamation of the neglected, and the instruction of the poorer, children of London?

You will be called upon this year to elect SIX Members, instead of five as at present, and without presuming to dictate to the Electors I may perhaps add that in Mr. MURPHY—my present colleague—and in Mr. STANLEY KEMP-WELCH I believe you would find Representatives willing to devote themselves thoroughly to your interests, and heartily in sympathy, like myself, with the general policy of the present Board. Every Elector in the Lambeth Division will be entitled to SIX Votes, which may either be given to one Candidate, or divided at the discretion of the Voter. I will only add in conclusion that, should you again honour me with your suffrages, no effort shall be wanting on my part to justify your renewed confidence.

Yours faithfully,

JAMES STIFF.

London Pottery, High Street, Lambeth.  
October 5th, 1876.

### LONDON SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION.

#### TO THE CITIZENS OF LONDON.

##### FELLOW CITIZENS,—

I ask you to return me again as one of the City Representatives at the London School Board. I rest my claim to your support on the fact that throughout my life I have earnestly devoted my time and energy to the elevation and mental improvement of the very classes for whose education your School Board was called into existence. I rejoice to recognise its great services, and to see how much it has already effected. It has erected, or is erecting, over 200 commodious and substantial schools. The total number of scholars has been doubled since the passing of the Act. Indeed, it has laid broadly and surely the foundation of a system which, improved as it will be, will secure cultivated intelligence to every London child.

I am a friend to true economy. No more should be spent than is absolutely needed for the attainment of our great object. Beyond that, not a farthing should be taken from the pocket of the ratepayer. Compulsion will be less and less needed every year, for the people will soon come to regard their schools with pride, and will take a deeper interest in their children's progress. All statesmen are ready to acknowledge that, in order to maintain our prosperity in the markets of the world, we must put our working classes on an equal footing as to taste and intellectual culture with the foreign workmen with whom we have to compete. I rest my hope of being returned by you on the sacrifices I have made for so many years to promote throughout the country the mental, moral, and artistic education of the English people.

I therefore respectfully solicit your votes, and have the honour to remain,

Your faithful servant,

JOHN BENNETT.

Chapside, October 11, 1876.

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**The Nonconformist.**

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1876.

**SUMMARY.**

EVENTS in the East of Europe have moved fast this week. Not only has the armistice, as dictated by Russia, been signed, and hostilities suspended, but the commissioners to decide upon the lines of demarcation between the belligerents have been appointed, and the holding of a conference of the Treaty Powers at Constantinople to discuss the conditions of peace has been decided upon. It is further officially announced that the Marquis of Salisbury will be the "Special Ambassador" of England in this diplomatic assembly. Sir Henry Elliot being associated with him. This appointment is likely to give general satisfaction. It is a sign that Her Majesty's Ministers feel the gravity of the present crisis in the Eastern Question, and that in the final settlement diplomatic skill and firmness, such as Sir H. Elliot does not possess, will be needed to bring about an adequate result. Lord Salisbury was almost the first Cabinet Minister to admit that, after the Bulgarian revelations and the outburst of English opinion on the subject, a change of policy had become imperative, and we may confidently expect that so eminent a statesman will not allow the pending negotiations to prove abortive. There are likely to be two conferences—the first of the representatives of the Great Powers to decide upon a common course of action; the second, at which a Turkish Minister will be present, to adopt a definite policy. The problem before the European diplomats

will be a very complex one. It is easy enough to settle the future position of Serbia and Montenegro, but they will have to make demands upon the Porte for the better government of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria; and it speaks volumes as to the vacillations of our Government that Lord Derby's demand of "administrative autonomy" is now championed by General Ignatieff instead of Sir H. Elliot. The policy of Russia is now distinctly pacific, and she will no doubt zealously concur in any conditions of peace that will offer a real guarantee of radical reforms in Turkey.

The armistice, so far as Serbia is concerned, will evidently put an end to a calamitous war, in which the Russian volunteers bore the brunt of the conflict, with very inadequate support from the native troops. General Tchernayeff goes to Russia, and will probably not return again, and the Serbian forces nominally under his command are in a state of utter disorganisation. Of course the southern districts of the country now occupied by the Turks, including Alexinatz, but not Deligrad or Krujevat, will be restored to Serbia on the conclusion of peace, and Prince Milan may consider himself fortunate in losing no territory as the result of the disastrous campaign. Concurrent accounts represent the misery throughout the Principality as great, and the industrial and commercial interests of the country as being in a ruinous condition. Henceforth the centre of interest in respect to the solution of the Eastern Question will be Constantinople and not Belgrade.

One good effect of the armistice will be some restriction in the manufacture of false news. For weeks past it has been impossible to know what to believe. We were told, for instance, that Greece was about entering into a conflict with Turkey, while the fact is that King George has so little hurried in his homeward journey that he has not even yet reached Athens. Then details were given of a signed compact between Russia and Roumania, by which the former Power was to freely march through the territory of the latter to invade Turkey. Yet a few days ago the Legislature was opened at Bucharest with a speech from Prince Charles, in which he claimed the Treaty of Paris as the safeguard of Roumanian independence. The reports of extensive preparations in Russia for a gigantic war are still rife, though pacific negotiations are now impending. One circumstantial statement used with great effect by our Russophobic journals was to the effect that a brigade of 4,000 Cossacks had been carried across the Danube to Belgrade; in which report the special correspondent of the *Daily News* says there is not a word of truth.

The Pope has lost his wisest and most experienced councillor. After a long illness Cardinal Antonelli has died. He was an ecclesiastical statesman of the first rank, who did his best, though without much success, to moderate the fanaticism of Pius IX., and prevent him from falling wholly under the influence of the Jesuits, and would fain have come to an arrangement with Italy. If he had not been a priest the deceased Cardinal would have been a consummate diplomatist. To some extent, though less of late years, he has been an obstacle to Ultramontane schemes, which he thoroughly distrusted. He never neglected worldly interests, and has left great riches behind him. Other cardinals are in a precarious state, and the fact that the Pope has sent for Cardinal Manning to advise with him indicates that the unconciliatory policy of Pius IX. is still unshaken. But he will not be altogether unmoved by the fact that Italy is becoming more and more estranged from the Papacy, and that the uncompromising Liberals, now in power, have secured an increasing majority at the recent elections.

Yesterday the American Presidential election was virtually decided. On that day the electors to choose the chief magistrate of the Republic for the next four years were to be appointed, and simultaneously the State elections in several doubtful States came off. It was estimated that 163 votes, nearly all of Northern States, could be certainly relied upon for Governor Hayes, and that 123 votes, comprising most of the Southern States, would be cast for Mr. Tilden. The remaining 83 were doubtful. Of these no less than 35 are given by New York, and are sufficient to turn the scale. We presume that they have done so; for, though no details are at hand, it is announced that the Democratic party after long exclusion from power are victorious, and that Mr. Tilden will be the next President of the United States. This will be bad news for the members of the Civil Service who, by a most injurious custom, are liable to be turned out of office on a change of Presidents, but its influence on questions of national policy is not so clear. Mr. Tilden, who will not come into

office till next March, is a man of high character and good judgment. As a Northerner he will not be likely to succumb to the rash proposals of his Southern supporters, and it is more than likely that he will try to signalise his term of office by such thorough administrative reforms as the Republicans have often advocated, but never carried out.

Our municipal elections during the past week cannot be said to have resulted in signal political successes, though the Liberals more than held their ground. They can boast of gains in such places as Liverpool, Oldham, Manchester, Salford, Norwich, Ipswich, Oxford, Exeter, Leeds, and York. In a few other large towns, notably in Bradford, Northampton, Gloucester, Coventry, and Southampton, the Conservatives won the day. In not a few boroughs sanitary reform was the flag of contention, and in one or two the Home Rulers made a fight for representation in the Town Council. But nearly everywhere the contests were keen, though the elections, thanks to the ballot, were quite orderly. London, at this season, spared such municipal turmoil, rarely very keen in the metropolis, and limits its excitement just now—and very small it is—to the school board contests. To-morrow the City Corporation will be in its glory. The new Lord Mayor will be installed. Our juvenile population will be regaled with a show of more than ordinary circus attractions, and the more sober and privileged few will listen with curiosity to whatever revelations it may please Lord Beaconsfield, in his condescension, to make at the Guildhall banquet.

**THE ARMISTICE.**

AN armistice has been signed at last. The war between Turkey and Serbia has been suspended for two months, dating from the 1st inst. The commissioners for fixing the lines of demarcation between the two contending armies are expected to meet on Friday next, or about then, preparatory to their setting out to define the boundaries. The achievement of this success has given to diplomacy a brief respite, of which it seems to have been quite ready to avail itself. It is to be desired, however, that the respite should be brief. Time flies, and with it opportunities. Many questions of considerable importance have yet to be adjusted. Difficulties, so far from having been terminated, will in fact only now begin; and, unless the Conference of the Powers projected to be held meanwhile should become more united in its aim and more reconciled to the means by which in common its aim shall be carried into effect, those difficulties will go on increasing rather than diminishing as time proceeds.

The armistice, however, may be looked upon as a great fact. It came just in time, and only just in time, to save the Serbian Army from utter destruction. Snow already covers the ground in that part of Eastern Europe. Intense misery exists. The special correspondent of the *Daily News* at the Serbian headquarters, writing from Paratjin last Friday afternoon, says:—"Wretched fugitives and sick soldiers, sodden with rain and melted snow, and frozen with cold, are dying like rotten sheep. . . . There is utter disorganisation everywhere, and the profoundest misery amongst military and civilians alike. . . . The army can hardly be said to exist, except in name, so rapid and thorough has been its disintegration."

The question which now becomes most serious to Europe chiefly concerns the course which the negotiations for peace will eventually take. Is there to be a regular Conference or not? and, if there is, is it to be held at Constantinople, or where? Is Turkey to be excluded from it, or is the expedient to be adopted of holding two Conferences, one of a preliminary kind, at some place out of Turkey—Brussels, Berne, or Vienna, for instance—to be attended only by the Guaranteeing Powers, which should serve to bring about that understanding between them which it takes so much longer to do by correspondence, so that on the basis of this understanding negotiations may be entered into in the Conference in Constantinople? These questions, however, have reference merely to diplomatic formalities. A far more important question to be answered by the events of the next two months, is—what is the policy to be aimed at in the permanent adjustment of the Eastern Question? Mere re-establishment of peace between Turkey and Serbia is a minor matter, nor would it be likely to present any insuperable difficulties. The real point which has to be decided is that on which the future condition of the Christian Provinces of Turkey depends. There are all manner of rumours afloat. We are reminded by one of our contemporaries, about the resolve of



the desire of our Government to maintain the integrity of the Turkish Empire as the basis of any arrangement. "Such rumours," says the *Daily News*, "in any case would have little value unless they could carry with them a clear definition of what our Government means by the integrity of the Turkish Empire. No one supposes that Lord Derby would be likely to assent to a cool proposition for the breaking up of that Empire. But we do not believe that Ministers have any idea of maintaining the rule of the Porte over its Christian subjects on the same terms as those which exist at present."

Some inferences have been drawn, not very sound, we suspect, in regard to what European diplomacy will attempt, from the recent debate on Eastern affairs in the Austrian Reichsrath. The negative, if not the positive, tenor of that discussion leads wary politicians to the belief that an international agreement may be established on the basis drafted by Lord Derby, suggesting the establishment of a system of administrative autonomy in the Turkish Provinces, and recognising the necessity of adequate guarantees for the institution and maintenance of such reform. There can be no doubt that the policy sketched by the noble lord is exceedingly distasteful to Austro-Hungary—so distasteful that it was not obscurely hinted that it would be resisted by arms. There does not appear to be any fear of that now, whatever may have been the case some weeks ago. It is quite possible that explanations have passed between Austria and Russia which have forced the former to acknowledge to herself that the least mischief which can befall her is that which may possibly arise out of the adoption of the British programme.

Suspicion of Russia, however, is to be looked upon as the main obstacle to the success of the peace negotiations about to be carried on. If Russia really means war, as some say that she does, war will no doubt come off. But, at any rate, our Foreign Secretary even in that case, would gain something if he would show himself sincerely desirous of co-operating with Russia in reforming the misgovernment which is put forward as the chief pretext for war. But, supposing (which is much more probable) that the Czar and his friends are sincerely desirous of preventing a conflict which may become European in its extent, and are simply desirous of satisfying the popular Slavonic feeling which demands that the condition of the Slavonic subjects of the Sultan shall be improved, then by a frank co-operation with the Emperor we should bring about just that settlement of the difficulty which we ourselves should have been among the foremost to approve. Our policy evidently is that, instead of thwarting, we might address Russia on the understanding that we have a common object in correcting Turkish misgovernment, so as to arrive at some definite scheme in regard to which Russia may be united with us. Such is the policy which it is earnestly to be hoped Lord Derby will see it to be his duty to support.

#### LORD HARTINGTON ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LIKE his colleague Mr. Forster, the Marquis of Hartington has been studying the Eastern Question at Constantinople, and great interest was naturally felt in the views so reticent and responsible a leader might hold on this perplexing problem. His lordship has not kept the public long in suspense. At the opening of a Liberal club at Keighley he took the opportunity of giving expression, in a speech of great calmness and no little force, to his mature opinions on the past and future policy of this country in reference to Turkey. The time was exceedingly suitable for such an exposition. An armistice had just been concluded, and our Government are about to deal with the Eastern Question under entirely new circumstances. The question now is, whether they are prepared to reflect the declared will of the nation, or revert to the traditional policy of leaving Turkey to herself. Lord Hartington's answer is without ambiguity. In spirit it is in entire accordance with the views advocated by Mr. Gladstone, and with nearly every prominent Liberal who has spoken on the subject. His lordship apparently goes beyond Mr. Forster, but the difference is more apparent than real, and is easily accounted for by the six weeks' interval between the delivery of the two speeches.

Lord Hartington frankly admits that the policy pursued until lately by the present administration was that followed in the main by preceding governments. He does not judge Lord Derby and his colleagues harshly for

that. They have changed their front since the Bulgarian atrocities, but their Liberal critic complains, and very justly, that they have not heartily and consistently entered upon a new course. Our Foreign Minister, with the assent of the other Treaty Powers, made definite proposals for peace, embracing an armistice and administrative autonomy. But as soon as Turkey, with the transparent object of eluding the pressure of the Powers, suggested a six months' armistice, the scheme of the British Government was abandoned, and that of the Porte accepted. "Our Ministers were thus," as Lord Hartington says, "returning to or still hankering after their old policy, and had not frankly abandoned it, as the only true policy to be adopted." The effect of returning to the old traditions of the British Cabinet has been to confirm the Ottoman Government in their inveterate habit of relying in the last resort upon English support. "Let Lord Beaconsfield," says the Liberal leader, "make one of his speeches, and speak in terms more or less clear about the interests of England, and the interpretation put upon such a speech at Constantinople is that when Lord Beaconsfield speaks of the interests of England he is thinking of the intrigues of Russia. Let Lord Derby write as he may, it will be believed in Turkey that the policy of England is still what it has always been, and that, happen what may, when the struggle comes England will still be at her back." It is time, as his lordship added, that our Government disabuse Turkey of any such idea.

It is claimed by the supporters of the *status quo* in Turkey, who disguise their real sentiments by clamorous denunciations of Russia, that the views of Lord Hartington are substantially in accord with those of Lord Derby. If our Foreign Minister does really approve of the remedies suggested by the leader of the Opposition, he has been grievously misunderstood, and the course he is believed to have pursued at Constantinople does not accord with such views. Lord Hartington, after dwelling upon the danger of intervention in Turkey by any single Power—a course which the perverse policy of our Government has made so imminent—remarks "that intervention of a much more stringent character, if made with the unanimous consent of the whole of Europe, although it, too, may have its dangers and its difficulties, is still a far less dangerous course to be adopted." It is upon this all-important point that we are ignorant of the policy of Her Majesty's Ministers.

The Liberal leader at this juncture, when pacific negotiations are about to be recommenced, urges that the Government should take a new departure, and that our interests in the East, and the welfare of the Christian subjects of the Porte, cannot be maintained by pure antagonism to Russia. That Power has now resuscitated the abandoned English proposals, and they will probably be submitted to a European Conference. Lord Hartington rightly assumes that the course taken by Turkey will be mainly decided by the attitude taken up by the British Government. And this is his plain and earnest advice to our Ministers:—"Let them tell Turkey in terms which cannot be mistaken, that England has no interest in the continued misgovernment of the subject races of Turkey. Let them tell her that England's own true interest we always know how to defend. Let them tell her that if England has any interests which are menaced by the ambitious designs of Russia or of any other Power, these interests cannot be more fatally menaced than by the continued maintenance of misgovernment and oppression in Turkey, which must always be so so long as we continue to support, as masters of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, a weak and inefficient ally. Let the Ministry of England tell the Turkish Government that they have been summoned, not by Russia alone, but by England also, to the bar of European public opinion; that by the verdict of that tribunal they must abide, and that the dictates of that tribunal they must enforce."

In these views his lordship is not only at one with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster, but he speaks the sentiments of all Liberals—perhaps we might say of the British people generally. It is, of course, in the power of our Government to become parties to a "patched-up peace," such as the *Pall Mall Gazette* advocates—that is, a peace that will leave the Eastern Question precisely where it was two years ago, but with all its perils aggravated. If that be so—if Lord Derby is once more disposed to play into the hands of the Porte, and encourage it to resist the granting of those "effectual guarantees" which two months ago he considered essential—he will, we trust, soon discover that he is running counter to the national feeling, and find that his abortive policy will not be endorsed by Parliament, or at least that it will

evoke a resolute protest from a united Liberal party.

#### THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The Arctic ships *Alert* and *Discovery* entered Portsmouth Harbour on Thursday, the Admiral's yacht leading the way, and the guns from the batteries firing a salute. There was a great concourse of people, and the greeting of the crews was most enthusiastic. The men have received two months' pay and leave of absence for three weeks. Meanwhile the Arctic ships will remain in their present condition, and will be open to inspection under certain restrictions.

The *Pandora* steamed into Portsmouth Harbour on Friday afternoon, the crews of the various vessels in harbour cheering her heartily as she passed. The *Pandora* moored alongside one of the dock-yard jetties, and the officers then received visits from the Government and other officials.

Captain Nares' report in detail to the Admiralty of the proceedings of the Arctic Expedition has been published. His narrative commences with the departure from Upernavik, and is in the main much the same as the accounts already published. Referring to the sledging party towards the Pole, Captain Nares says that during this memorable journey to penetrate towards the north over the heavy Polar Oceanic ice without the assistance of continuous land along which to travel, there has been displayed in its highest state the pluck and courageous determination of the British seaman, to steadily persevere day after day against apparently insurmountable difficulties, their spirits rising as the oppositions increased. Commander Markham and Lieutenant Parr and their brave associates succeeded in advancing the national flag to latitude 83deg. 20min. 25sec. N. leaving a distance of 400 miles still to be travelled over before the North Pole is reached. On considering the result of the spring sledging operations Captain Nares concluded that owing to the absence of land trending to the northward, and the Polar pack not being navigable, no ship could be carried north on either side of Smith's Sound beyond the position they had already attained, and also that from any maintainable position in Smith's Sound it was impossible to advance nearer the Pole by sledges. The only object, therefore, to be gained by the expedition remaining in the vicinity for another season would be to extend the explorations of the shores of Grant Land to the south-westward, and Greenland to the north-east or eastward, but as with the whole resources of the expedition they could not hope to advance more than about fifty miles beyond the positions already attained on those coasts; and, moreover, although the crew were rapidly recovering from the disease which had attacked them they would certainly be unfit for employment on extended sledge parties next year, Captain Nares decided that the expedition should return to England as soon as the ice broke up and released the ship. It was with the very greatest regret that he felt it to be his duty to give up the very interesting further examination of the northern coast of Greenland. Captain Nares speaks in very high terms of all the officers under his command, and names several of them for promotion. The two ships' companies, he adds, conducted themselves in the most praiseworthy manner throughout, and are especially commendable for their resolute perseverance during the trying sledge journeys.

The following special promotions for services rendered in connection with the Arctic Expedition have been made:—Commander A. H. Markham to be captain; Lieuts. Pelham Aldrich, L. A. Beaumont, and A. C. Parr to be commanders; Sub-Lieut. C. J. M. Conybeare to be lieutenant; Staff-Surgeon Belgrave Ninnis, M.D., to be fleet surgeon; Surgeons E. L. Moss, M.D., and R. W. Coppinger to be staff-surgeons; Engineers D. Cartmell and James Wootton to be chief engineers; Assistant-Paymaster Thomas Whitehall to be paymaster.

Her Majesty the Queen has commanded the First Lord of the Admiralty to express to Captain Nares and to the officers and men under his command Her Majesty's hearty congratulations on their safe return. The Queen highly appreciates the valuable services rendered by them in the late Arctic Expedition, and fully sympathises in the hardships and sufferings they have endured, and laments the loss of life which has occurred. Her Majesty further directs that her thanks should be conveyed to the gallant men for what they have accomplished.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION has naturally put our illustrated papers on the *qui vive*, and all the world must have seen the announcements on the subject. The *Graphic* is the first in the field. Its shilling extra number, with sketches supplied by officers of the expedition, is already in the news-shops. The engravings are very striking and well executed, and enable the reader somewhat to realise the scenes of picturesque desolation which are peculiar to the Arctic region. We need not particularise them, for all will be inspected with interest. A full narrative of the expedition enhances the value of this special number.

A young lady, dressed in much false hair, was warbling at the piano, and when her mother summoned her to assist in some household duties, her rosy lips opened poutingly, and she snapped out, "O, do it yourself!" And then she went on singing "Kind words can never die."



## Literature.

## "GASTRONOMY AS A FINE ART."\*

Anyone who should take up this book expecting to find it a sort of superior cookery-book, will be pleasantly disappointed. In one respect it is indeed a cookery-book, but it deals with details only in order to illustrate principles. The analysis of various elements are subordinated to the effects produced on different constitutions. Physiology is here erected on a delicate consideration of the manifestations of the sense of taste. De Quincey has well said that "the whole process of the elaborate machinery of digestion are felt to be mean and humiliating when viewed in relation to the mere animal economy"; but that "they rise into dignity, and assert their own supreme importance, when they are studied from another station—viz., in relation to the intellect and temper: no man dares then to despise them; it is then seen that these functions of the human system form the essential basis upon which the strength and health of our higher nature repose; and that upon these functions chiefly, the genial happiness of life depends." Brillat-Savarin seizes his subject with this idea clearly in view. He likes to see things admirably cooked and served; he loves to perceive pleasing results in the genial outflow of intellect, graceful conversation, fancy, and wit. He is a student of nice effects in their causes. He is self-observant also; and can bring diverse experiences to a test in his own. The object of his book is to stimulate an intellectual interest—to lay down a basis for true taste in eating and drinking; and this he does in such a way as would have pleased old Isaac Walton or even Charles Lamb. For he is able to take wide views, to see a common law under diverse phenomena, and to relieve all by refined humour and the choicest instances and anecdotes.

Brillat-Savarin was a French advocate; became a member of the Constituent Assembly in 1789, at the age of thirty-four, and was successively President of the Court Tribunal of the Department de l'Ain, and one of the Judges of the Cour de Cassation, then newly instituted. He filled this last office so well that, after the Reign of Terror, and an exile of three years, which he spent for most part in America, he was again made judge of that court. He attended all the great banquets, and he gave many; and everywhere that he went he analysed and observed—this book is the outcome of his large experience.

After a dissertation on the senses, leading to a more elaborate chapter on the "Sense of Taste," Savarin proceeds to speak of Gastronomy, of which he says many good things—claiming for eating and drinking not only an interest on the intellectual side but a value political and international:—

Open any historian, from Herodotus to the most recent, and you will see how it was always at banquets that great events of every kind, including even conspiracies, have been first thought of, planned, and determined upon.

Such, roughly sketched, is the domain of gastronomy—a domain rich in results of every kind, and which cannot but extend with the labours and discoveries of science. Nay, in a few years, gastronomy must have its academicians, its courses of study, its professors, and its prizes.

First of all, some enthusiastic and wealthy gastronomic will hold periodical meetings at his house, where men learned in the theory will join others skilled in the art, in order to discuss and investigate all the details of alimentary science. Thereupon, as in the history of all the academies, Government will take the matter up, and by organising, protecting, and establishing the institution, make some compensation to the nation for so many children orphaned by the cannon, and for the tears of so many wives and mothers. Happy the man of influence whose name is to be associated with that important foundation!—a name to be repeated from age to age, with those of Noah, Bacchus, Triptolemus, and the other benefactors of our race; he will be amongst the ministers of France what good King Henry the Bearnais is amongst its kings; and without any "statute to that end made and provided," his praise will be in every mouth.

Then follow chapters on "Appetite," and on "Food"—in which we have science and anecdote going hand in hand: the following on the turkey may be extracted in view of approaching Christmas—as the facts may serve, in some cases, to moderate the ultra-Protestant dislike of Roman Catholic or Jesuitical adventure:—

The turkey first appeared in Europe towards the end of the seventeenth century. Second, it was imported by the Jesuits, who reared them in great numbers, and especially at a farm belonging to them in the suburbs of Bourges. Third, they spread thence by degrees over the whole of France, and in many places the popular term for a turkey was, and to some extent is, a "jesuit." Fourth, America is the only place where the

wild turkey has been found. Fifth, on the North American farms, where it is very common, it is got, either by taking the eggs and getting them hatched, or by catching the young birds in the woods and taming them; one result of which is, that they more nearly resemble the wild turkey.

Here we have a good distinction:—

It has been remarked that those races that feed on fish are less courageous than people who live on meat. They are pale, which is not astonishing, since from the chemical composition, fish-food must increase the lymph more than repair the blood. Numerous examples of longevity have also been noticed among fish-eating races, perhaps because a light, unsubstantial diet prevents too great fullness of blood.

Coffee produces sleeplessness; and we have this hint about the special virtues of chocolate:—

Time and experience, those two great masters, have proved that, when properly prepared, chocolate is wholesome, nourishing, and easily digested; and also that it is most suitable for those who have much brain work—for clergymen, lawyers, and, above all, for travellers.

After eating a good and hearty breakfast, if you swallow a large cup of good chocolate, all will be perfectly digested in three hours, and still leave a good appetite for dinner. In my zeal for science, and by dint of eloquence, I have had this tested by a good many ladies, who, after declaring it would be the death of them, found themselves all the better for it, and gave me the full praise due to gastronomic skill.

"Frying" is next considered; and then follows "Drinks." In the next chapter, on "Good Living," we find this:—

As society is at present constituted, it is almost impossible to conceive of a race living solely on bread and vegetables. Such a nation would infallibly be conquered by the armies of some flesh-eating race (like the Hindoos, who have been the prey of all those, one after another, who cared to attack them); or else it would be converted by the cooking of the neighbouring nations, as ancient history records of the Boetians, who acquired a love for good living after the battle of Leuctra.

Here is the Physiognomy of "Good Living":—

Those predisposed to epicurism are for the most part of middling height. They are broad-faced, and have bright eyes, small forehead, short nose, fleshy lips, and rounded chin. The women are plump, chubby, pretty rather than beautiful, with a slight tendency to fullness of figure.

It is under such an exterior that we must look for agreeable guests. They accept all that is offered them, eat without hurry, and taste with discrimination. They never make any haste to get away from houses where they have been well treated, but stay for the evening, because they know all the games and other after-dinner amusements.

Those, on the contrary, to whom nature has denied an aptitude for the enjoyments of taste, are long-faced, long-nosed, and long-eyed: whatever their stature, they have something lanky about them. They have dark, lanky hair, and are never in good condition. It was one of them who invented trousers.

The women whom nature has afflicted with the same misfortune are angular, feel themselves bored at table, and live on cards and scandal.

The next little paragraph from the chapter headed "Gastronomic Tests" may be found to have a practical use:—

In order to be sure of any test producing its full effect, it must be served on an ample scale. Experience, founded on the knowledge of the human race, has taught us that the rarest of savoury dishes loses its influence when not in exuberant proportion. The first impression which it excites on a guest is naturally checked by the dread of being stingily served, or being obliged even, out of politeness, to decline.

I have several times verified the effect of gastronomic tests. Thus, once I was present at a dinner of gastronomes of the fourth category—all being divines but my friend R. and myself. After a magnificent first course, there was brought to table, amongst other things, an enormous fowl, stuffed with truffles almost to bursting, and a Gibraltar of a Strasbourg *palet-de-foie-gras*.

This apparition produced upon the company a marked effect, though indescribable, somewhat resembling the "silent laugh" of Cooper. In fact, all conversation was stopped, so great was the sensation, and every guest's attention was riveted upon the skillful operation of the carvers; and as soon as the serving was over, the faces of all, one after another, were seen to beam with an ecstasy of enjoyment, the perfect repose of bliss.

The chapters on "Digestion," on "Rest," and on "Sleep," are equally piquant and full of facts; but the chapters on "Corpulence and its Cure," and "Leanness," may contain profitable suggestions for some. Savarin's hints on the former sum themselves up in this—drop all floury, starchy food, white bread, sago, and other such puddings, and subsist as nearly as possible on roast meat alone; beer is to be eschewed, as it is full of sugary substance. More exercise, especially in the morning, and breakfast early, is the rest of the régime.

Throughout we have the same mixture of information and fancy, the same lightness of touch, the dainty hint, the fine observation, the culture and genial good sense of the educated Frenchman. The book—in spite of its subject—is a work of art. Proportion has been so thoroughly studied that one feels as though Savarin had sacrificed much to gain it, and yet no trace of effort is perceptible. In honesty, we cannot rank ourselves as gourmands in Savarin's sense, being candidly able to claim some affinity with the great Napoleon in one thing Savarin descants on; but we have read this book with rare enjoyment, just as we have

delightedly read and re-read quaint old Isaac, though we are no anglers. Mr. Anderson has done his work of translation daintily, with true appreciation of the points in his original, and altogether, though late, we cannot but believe that this book will be welcomed and much read by many.

## THE MAGAZINES FOR NOVEMBER.

A note or two of some of the principal contents of the magazines this month is all that we can afford to give.

Fraser is distinguished by two articles relating to the Eastern Question, upon which we have now had some of the best informed of political writing. The special subjects now dealt with are the "Bulgarians," and "Islam and Race Distinctions." We have also two astronomical papers of very superior character. One by Mr. Proctor gives the results of the most recent observations of Saturn's rings, going to show that they are composed of a number of small solid bodies, and not, as it was once conjectured, of a sort of haze. Mr. Newton Crosland in another paper suggests that "the astronomy of the future" will be based not on Newton's principle of gravitation, but on the principle of polar electricity—a bold suggestion which requires large discussion before it can be accepted. An article on "British Trade with the United States" is a careful and very able presentation of the subject, and the Australians will do well to read "Australian Colonies and Confederation."

Blackwood has given itself to a vindication of Swift and a depreciation of Macaulay, but the parallel suggested is profoundly unjust to the latter, and there is more than literary acerbity in describing Macaulay as "the greatest political pamphleteer of the age of Queen Victoria." We have no objection to see Swift's reputation cleared, but this could be done without expense to that of others. In the "Woman-Hater" there is the most vigorous and effective presentation of the argument in favour of women's claims to medical training and practice that we have yet read. We have a novel description of the Holy Mountain of Kathiawar, practical suggestions on "Army Retirement," a fair review of the "Life of the Prince Consort," and a somewhat indefinite paper on "Home Agitation and the East," in which, however, Mr. Gladstone is handled with very definite purpose.

Mr. Black's fine tale of "Madcap Violet" is reaching its conclusion in *Macmillan*. In the present chapters there are passages of exquisite tenderness, and grace. Mr. Wemyss Reid concludes his "Monograph of Charlotte Brontë," in which he has laid thousands of readers under obligations that will be well remembered. We are rather sorry to see Mr. Hawkins's somewhat extravagant appreciation of Wagner in connection with the Bayreuth festival, and anyhow to characterise him as the "George Eliot of music" is to make a singularly unhappy comparison. One of the most valuable articles in *Macmillan* this month is by Mr. Jack on the "Results of Five Years of Compulsory Education." The information is variously selected and well arranged, and the conclusions in favour of the working of the Act of 1870, based upon a wide investigation. A "Servian Politician of Eminence" contributes a timely paper on the Eastern Question from the point of view of the Eastern Christians.

Mr. Blackmore begins a new tale—"Erema"—in the *Cornhill*, the first scenes of which open in California. An article on the "Laws of Dream Fancy," although elaborate and suggestive, is inconclusive, and does not establish any laws. There is also wise counsel in "Thoughts on Criticism, by a Critic." "Across the Peat Fields" is a striking narrative dramatically told. Very amusing is the paper on "Forgotten Jokes," but some of those of Fox and Chesterfield are anything but forgotten. Others, however, are better than not a few that for their staleness ought to be suppressed. There is another paper, very fresh and novel, on "Turkish Ways and Turkish Women," and Mrs. Oliphant gives a fair instalment of "Carita."

Mr. Julian Hawthorne's tales always excite surprise: we are surprised this month by the weakness of the ending of "Talbot's Rival" in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. Mr. Hepworth Dixon describes the "Remains of Palestine" well, and Mr. Torrens goes on with his very dry "Leaves." There is good criticism on "Deronda" from a fresh point of view, and Mr. Buchanan brings on the "Shadow of the Sword" with singular power.

Temple Bar is full of good matter. Mr. Trollope continues the "American Senator," but we must be allowed to say that we should like to see more of that gentleman. There is a paper on Ellis-

\* *Gastronomy as a Fine Art, or, the Science of Good Living.* A translation of the "Physiologie du Goût" of Brillat-Savarin. By R. E. ANDERSON, M.A. (Chatto and Windus.)



ton, the actor, with much that will be new to the present generation; and Mr. Leland gives another characteristic sketch of his friends the Red Indians. The "Position of Servia" is a timely contribution, Ivan and Tourqueness' very original tale of "Three Meetings" is very effective. We do not altogether agree with the vindication of Sir Robert Walpole in "Ministers and Maxims," and we shall be glad to see the last line of the "Old Man's Darling," which is in as bad taste as before.

The most attractive of the contents of *Tinsley* will be found in Mr. Farjeon's "Duchess of Rosemary-lane," in which the plot is being developed with great rapidity. "Darwinism" explains in a concise style what Darwinism is. Of tales, besides Mr. Farjeon's, there are three quite up to the average. We should like a little more writing like that on "Veneer."

The *St. James's* is scarcely as good as usual, but we expect not a little from Miss Kortwright's tale commenced in the present number. Few can write with finer feeling. Of solid articles, the best is on "Loans of the Future," by Mr. Newcome.

*London Society* has the usual variety of light literature, the best this month being Jules Verne's "Michael Strogoff" and the "Visits of Major Gubbins," the latter written with most amusing humour. "Fifty Years a Cricketer" is as good as before, which is saying a great deal.

*Belgravia* is distinguished by an article from Mr. Proctor on "Astrology"—readable, as it was sure to be, and by a continuation of Miss Braddon's "Joshua Haggard's Daughter." Other serials fill up the number, the best being one by Mr. Payn and Mrs. Lynn Lynton's new romance. There is cleverness and point in the "Quips and Cranks."

The *Argosy* seems to be unusually full, and Mrs. Wood has given us more than our sixpennyworth. "Edina" has a long instalment, and Johnny Ludlow gives us another bit about "Anne." A healthy tale is that of "Cinderella." While many old characters are being whitewashed with more or less of success, that of Laurence Sterne is treated with truthfulness in a brief but well-proportioned sketch.

The *Day of Rest* brings "Thomas Wingfold," by Mr. MacDonald, nearly to a conclusion. We shall have more to say about it by-and-by. There is some thoroughly good matter besides this, which, however, is almost enough for one number so much does Mr. MacDonald put in so little. Amongst the contributors are Miss Seguin, Mr. Hunt, Dean Butcher, Dr. Geikie, and Miss Tytler.

The *Victoria Magazine* has too little of a special character this month. We are glad to see the department "Woman and Work" which should be helpful.—We are also glad to see that Miss Tytler's tale in *Good Words* is coming to an end. As we have said, an unpleasant situation has been too prolonged. The author of "John Halifax" completes her charmingly simple novelette. There is a remarkable paper on "Pneumatic Drainage," by Dr. Esdaille, and Miss Meteyard—whose hand we are thankful again to see—gives a vivid description of a "Pottery Holiday." "Cinderella" is one of the best of Mr. Buchanan's most recent poems, but marred here and there by bad rhymes. We have some good fictitious writing in the *Sunday Magazine*, but we like best of this month's contents Dr. Blaikie's "Day at Kaiser-worth," and Mr. Page's "District Nurses."

In the *Leisure Hour* there is interesting information concerning Girton College, and good papers on the "Stone Age in Great Britain," "American Caricatures"—with capital illustrations—and the "Death of Oliver Cromwell." In *Sunday at Home* Dr. Stoughton brings on his history of Westminster Abbey. Many will be pleased with the notice and portrait of Tischendorf, and every mother and child should also be glad with the Page for the Young.

The *Quiver* has a characteristic sermon by Dr. Farrar on the "World Convinced of Judgment," a paper by Mr. Maguire, and the beginning of a new tale, "Helen Quartermaine," with a plentiful variety of other matter.—In *Cassell's Family Magazine* the most characteristic contents are on "Washing at Home," "All about Asthma," "Breakfast Dishes," the disposal of "Needlework," "Dress and Gardening in November," besides the usual tale matter.

We have also received *Golden Hours*, the *Family Treasury*, *Hand and Heart*, the *Day of Days*, the *Poet's Magazine*, *Sunshine*, &c.

Of *Myra's Journal* we cannot speak too highly for its literature of dressmaking and fashions.

The religious magazines we hold over.

#### BRIEF NOTICES.

*Only a Dog.* By the author of "Hetty's Resolve," &c. (Seeleys.) Lord Macaulay did not like dogs, and some other persons share with him

in his dislike, but do not generally confess it. Perhaps they would think better of the race, and even wish they had a specimen of it, if they were to read this tale, although we are not disposed to say that it is an "o'er true tale." There are two heroes. The boy was a London "wastrel," who took possession of a puppy that was to have been drowned. He left London to go hop-picking—was taken notice of and got permanent employment, ultimately rising to a respectable position—mainly through his dog. The intelligence of that animal and his undoubted moral influence were certainly wonderful, and he will deservedly be a great favourite of all the children who may be happy enough to get acquainted with him in these pleasant and lively pages.

*Fairy.* By LIZZIE JOYCE TOMLINSON. (E. Marlborough and Co.) Not another East Indian ship wrecked on the Cornish coast, a little girl with the inevitable locket once more saved and recognised in after years by the father? Yes, it is, as truly as that we are writing this. We could hardly have supposed it. Of Miss Tomlinson's little venture, however, we can say that if we had not read so many stories somewhat like it, we should have enjoyed "Fairy."

*A Popular Commentary on the New Testament.* By D. D. WHEDON, D.D., of the American Episcopal Methodist Church. Vol. III., Acts—Romans. (London: Hodder and Stoughton.) Dr. Whedon's commentaries are designed rather for the Christian people than for scholars and critics. But they may be consulted with advantage by ministerial students of the Word of God as well as by others. They exhibit many signs and fruits without the processes of learning. The doctrinal position of the author may be inferred from his ecclesiastical position. "So far as the Book of Romans is concerned (he says), far the greater number of later commentaries have accorded with the Augustinian theology. The notes in this volume coincide, upon the points most extensively discussed, rather with the theology prevalent in the primitive age, before the influence of Augustine was felt in the Western Church. It may be called also the theology of the great majority of the orthodox Church of all the Christian ages. Avoiding the extremes of Pelagianism on the one side, and of Augustinianism on the other, it maintains that intermediate ground by which the Divine government is asserted without infringing the free agency and responsibility of man." Without pronouncing any opinion on these matters, we may remark that many whose opinions lean rather to those of Augustine than of Dr. Whedon, maintain, as strongly as he can, the free agency and responsibility of man. The "Introductions" to the various books are brief and popular but satisfactory,—for example in the outline of the arguments by which the theory of Baur that the early Christians were divided into two hostile camps on the subject of Judaism and Gentilism, with the flags of Peter and Paul at their opposite heads; and that the "Acts" is a semi-historical narrative written as late as the middle of the second century, with the purpose of conciliating the two parties. The reasons adduced by Dr. Whedon, though in the barest outline, justify him in maintaining that Baur's theory is entirely imaginary, and that Luke's purpose was simply and purely historic. As to the plan of the Book of the Acts, Dr. Whedon avails himself of the great light which was thrown upon it by the publication of Baumgarten's commentary.

*Songs and Hymns of the Early Greek and Christian Poets, Bishops, and Others.* Translated into English Verse. By ALLEN W. CHATFIELD, M.A., Vicar of Much Markle. (Rivingtons.) Mr. Chatfield shows learning, taste, and metrical facility in these translations. The bulk of the translations are from Synesius, Bishop of Ptolemais, who was both a statesman and a patriot. He was born about 375, and died 430, having lived a most useful and devoted life for the Church's cause. His compositions are marked by great fervour, together with sweetness of finish—for the finest of Greek metres he used skilfully. Very beautiful is that poem which, in Mr. Chatfield's admirable translation, begins:—

Awake our lute, the Child to sing  
Of bride unwedded, holy maid!  
True Son of the Eternal King,  
'Ere earth's foundations yet were laid.

Mrs. Browning does not hesitate to say of Synesius:—

He was a poet—the chief poet, we do not hesitate to record our opinion—the chief for true and natural gifts of all our Greek Christian poets, and it was his choice to pray lyrically between the dew and the cloud, rather than preach dogmatically between the doxies. If Gregory shrank from the episcopal office through a meek self-distrust and a yearning for solitude, Synesius repulsed the invitation to it through an impatience of control over heart and life, and for the earnest joy's

sake of thinking out his own thought in the hunting-grounds, with no deacon or disciple astuter than his dog to watch the thought in his face and trace it backward or forward, as the case might be, into something more or less than what was orthodox. . . . Of his Odes, Anacreontic for the most part, if we cannot say praisefully that they "smell of Anacreon," it is because their fragrance is holier and more abiding; it is because the human soul, burning in the censer, effuses from our spiritual perception the attar of a thousand rose-trees whose roots are in Teos.

The hymns of Gregory Nazianzen follow, and a few stray poems of Methodius and Clement of Alexandria; and one or two of unknown authority complete the volume. They are all marked by fervour and true aspiration. Mr. Chatfield shows a fine feeling for the metres, and he is so happy in finding correspondent forms, that we are somewhat sorry that he has not represented by specimens, however short, some of the later poets. On the subject of metres he well says:—

I was attracted also by the grand old Greek metres. To me they are vastly to be preferred to the later metrical or harmonious prose or the mediæval and modern jingle. This last form of poetry may be required by the English and other modern languages which have not the metrical perfection natural to the old Greek and Latin tongues, but to adopt the modern fashion in reference to the ancient Greek and Latin seems to me an unnecessary and miserable distortion.

We do not suppose that Mr. Chatfield will secure a large audience; but we daresay what he seeks is the "audience fit, though few." We cordially wish that he may find it.

#### DR. LEGGE'S FIRST LECTURE AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

On Friday afternoon, the 27th ult., the newly-appointed professor to the recently-constituted chair of Chinese language and literature, the Rev. Dr. Legge, gave his inaugural lecture to a numerous audience in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, the Vice-Chancellor in his robes, the Dean of Christ Church, and a large number of University and College authorities, as well as of ladies and gentlemen evincing their interest in the novel subject. The professor commenced by giving a brief review of the origin and progress of the study of Chinese in modern times, and remarked that he had himself commenced the study of Chinese under the Rev. Samuel Kidd in 1838, in the London University, and had gone in 1839 to China, where he had been employed for more than thirty years as missionary, and, since then, in Hong Kong, as translator of the ancient Chinese classical works. Dr. Morrison had published his grammar of the language in 1811 and his dictionary in 1822. To the publication of this the East India Company had contributed £15,000. Dr. Morrison in 1828 urged the study of Chinese on Oxford and Cambridge, and formed a class in London for its study in 1838; he was succeeded by the Rev. S. Kidd in 1846, and a Chinese chair was subsequently established in King's College, London. France, however (continued the professor), had forestalled us in 1814; a chair for teaching Chinese was founded in Paris under M. Pierre, and the Department of Langues Orientales Vivantes still continues the study. Germany was somewhat later than France in this study, but chairs of Chinese had been founded in Berlin, Munich, and Vienna, in Holland also, as well as in Italy, where both Chinese and Japanese were long since studied. The Russians had long studied Chinese, and their representatives at the Court of Peking had been regarded as the most distinguished Sinologists for their knowledge of both Chinese and Mantchou. A Russian fort was built on the banks of the Amoor as far back as 1651 and 1689, where these languages were studied, and later a Chinese chair was established in the University of St. Petersburg. Yet, the Professor observed, the interest hitherto taken in Chinese, though spoken by nearly one-third of mankind, was hardly equal to that felt in Sanscrit and the Aryan or the Indo-European family of languages. Our own interest in the study of Chinese was then briefly referred to, and the importance of some knowledge of the language from the close proximity of our Indian empire, from which the Professor thought it not unlikely that routes through Burmah, and Cochin, if not Assam, would soon be opened to China by rail and river. The proximity of the English colony of Hong Kong, taken by the English in 1842, and the possession of a slip of four or five square miles, on the mainland of China, which some of the Chinese regard, said the Professor, as "the silkworm's first bite at the mulberry leaf," and the extent of our consular service at the Treaty Ports, all contributed to render the study of Chinese highly important to those seeking employment there. The missionary aspect of the matter was also noticed, there being 100 English missionaries of religion now employed there, and the Professor thought that it would be well for all missionaries to be men of full and generous education, as are civil service men, and ought if possible to be men trained in some University. The importance of a knowledge of Chinese might be gathered from our extensive trade with China. The English exports and imports to and from China amount to forty millions sterling per annum, and those of the treaty ports for three years had amounted to 115 millions, of which sixty-four millions or far more than half had been the trade of British ships. To the question, How much of Chinese could be learned here? the Professor remarked that Dr. Morrison thought



the language might be acquired sufficiently to write for natives, and Stanislaus Julien had done this assisted by no native; this was possible, though very difficult and laborious, yet short of this much might be done in mastering the characters of which, said the professor, there are from 40,000 to 44,000. Colloquial Chinese was somewhat easier than the written language, though the tones form a barrier, yet the Mandarin dialect spoken all over the country might be thought to be in great part acquired. Having noticed the religious, political, and commercial importance of the study, the professor pointed out lastly, the literary and philosophical importance of a study of the Chinese language. The Chinese writers, and they are very numerous, said the professor, and have written on many subjects, extend back many centuries before Christ, and Nauchberg had written in the fourth century B.C. Yet of this great people in the S.E. of Asia, it might almost have been said three centuries ago, as Virgil said of our ancestors—

Et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos.

and this, though the country contains a population three times that of the Roman Empire in its palmiest days, and with a history extending back 2,000 years before our era. The Chinese classics, observed the Professor, formed an extensive literature on every variety of subjects, some that might be read in our Social Science congresses; and the student once introduced to them would have to live long ere, like Alexander, he could sigh for other worlds to conquer. For tradition assigns the origin of their written character to a date 3,000 B.C. These were first pictures, little differing from hieroglyphics; to these succeeded ideograms, and these compose a literature which treats of all the matters which the human mind can deal with, from husbandry and the arts, to mental and moral philosophy. It may be too early, said the Professor, to predict the results to comparative philology, which can only deal with primal and common roots here at present; yet the Professor thought there is sufficient to show that those who used these original and common roots gathered around the same hearth from four to six thousand years ago. The Professor concluded by commending the study of Chinese in its political, religious, commercial, and literary aspects, and thought there was a hopeful sign in the fact that one hundred Chinese youths had been sent to, and were now in, the United States, to gain modern education, and prosecute modern learning, beside others in our own country.

Dr. Legge purposes to deliver two other lectures during this term—one on the history of the written characters, and the other on the structure of the language.

#### THE LAMBETH BATHS MEETINGS AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

The fifteenth series of the meetings and entertainments held during the winter evenings in the large hall of the Lambeth Baths, in furtherance of total abstinence principles, was commenced on Saturday evening. About 500 persons partook of tea, and afterwards a public meeting was held, at which nearly 3,000 persons were present. Alderman Sir J. C. Lawrence, M.P., presided, and on the platform were Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, the other member for Lambeth; Mr. A. Dunn, Mr. Jabez Inwards, Mr. W. R. Selway, and a number of other supporters of the total abstinence cause. The Rev. G. M. Murphy read a statement, from which it appeared that the expenditure for the conduct of the meetings last year came to 308*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, and the contributions at the doors were 250*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, the balance being generously met by the two members for the borough and other friends. The rent for the present season had been increased by 20*l.*, and while Mr. S. Morley, M.P., contributed the amount formerly paid, other friends who sympathised in the work were prepared to make up the remainder. The "statement" also included a programme of the meetings, and entertainments for the approaching winter, according to which every evening of the week will be filled up either by meetings, lectures, oratorios, concerts, exhibitions of dissolving views, or newspaper readings, Wednesday evening being devoted to religious services by the Christian Instruction Society and others, and Sundays to Christian Temperance services, and Saturday evenings to newspaper readings. After the "statement" speeches were delivered by the chairman, by Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., Mr. Andrew Dunn, Mr. W. R. Selway, Mr. Jabez Inwards, and others. The chairman took the opportunity of impressing on the ratepayers present the importance of returning candidates at the forthcoming election of the new school board who would be independent of clerical influence, and Mr. M'Arthur, M.P., Mr. Andrew Dunn and other speakers enforced the same views, which were favourably received by the meeting; but the outspoken teetotal sentiments of Mr. Selway, Mr. Jabez Inwards, and other advocates of total abstinence, and their hearty denunciation of alcohol as "a fiery and destructive spirit," were regarded with the most favour, and elicited the heartiest plaudits. Resolutions were passed expressing satisfaction at the pleasant prospects of another successful season for the dissemination of moral, social, political and religious truths, and thanking Mr. S. Morley, M.P., and the other friends by whose kind aid the meetings had been continued so long. The speeches were interspersed with songs

and music, and the proceedings were brought to a close by a vote of thanks to the chairman.

#### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following are the lists of candidates who have passed the recent B.A. and B.Sc. examinations:—  
SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

##### PASS LIST.

FIRST DIVISION.—William John Alexander, University College; Frank Ballard, Headingley College; James Henry Martyn, Barrow, Queen's College, Liverpool; George Armstrong Bennetts, Didsbury College; Charles Francis Joseph Blount, Stonhurst College; George Albert Brock, Cheshunt College; Francis Edward Carter, private study; Valentine David Davis, Manchester, New, and University Colleges; James Deaville, private study; Henry Arthur Erlebach, private study; Alfred Harry Parr Ewer, private study; William Foster, Woodhouse Grove School and Headingley College; William Foulds, private study; Edward Grubb, Flounders College and private study; Charles Valentine Hickie, Stonhurst College; Thomas Kilpin Higge, Lancashire Independent and Owens Colleges; Samuel Charles Hill, University College; Joseph Jacobs, St. John's College, Cambridge; Frederick Charles Kolbe, University College; Herbert Walter Lucas, Stonhurst College; Samuel Theodore Mander, Cambridge and private study; John Snelling Morris, St. John's College, Cambridge; Walter John New, University College; Edwin James Onions, Edinburgh University and private study; Richard Pearce, private study; Herbert Rix, University and Regent's Park Colleges; John Bamford Slack, Wesley College, Sheffield; David Sutcliffe, Owens College; David Churton Taylor, King's College; James Taylor, Owens College and private study; Sidney White, University College; Charles Frederick William Wood, University College; William Noel Woods, University College.

SECOND DIVISION.—Richard Francis Ball, private study; Berry Alfred Berry, private study; George William Blanchflower, Woodhouse Grove School and private study; Jacob Nunes Castello, private study; James Cooling, Wesleyan College, Richmond; Thomas Wilson Dungan, Owens College, and St. John's College, Cambridge; Howard Douglas Leonard Galton, University of Louvain and private study; Robert Peter Hughes, private study; Arthur Newton Johnson, Lancaster Independent and Owens Colleges; Sydney Septimus Lane, private study; Hugh McColl, private study; Henry Mason, University College; John Vine Milne, private study and tuition; John Hirst Oldroyd, private study; Harry Spelman Palmer, Cheshunt College; John Henry Peartree, University College; John Percival Postgate, Trinity College, Cambridge; William Edward Powell, Owens College; Christopher Ridley, private study; William Venis Robinson, University and Regent's Park Colleges; John George Charles Schuler, Owens College; Charles Brodie Searle, Manchester, New, and University Colleges; Richard Henry Shell, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; George Squire, private study; John Westcott Stoneman, private study; Wilfrid Philip Ward, St. Edmund's College, Ware.

#### SECOND B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

##### PASS LIST.

FIRST DIVISION.—John Henry Best, University College; Thomas Capper, Trinity College, Cambridge; John Kent Crow, Owens College; William Hewitt, Royal School of Mines; William Wansbrough Jones, Magdalen College, Oxford; John Frederic Main, Trinity College, Cambridge; Hermann Ludwig Theodor Sack, B.A., private study; Ambrose Robinson Willis, Royal School of Mines.

SECOND DIVISION.—Reginald Hargreaves Bulley, Owens College; William Fisher, B.A., King's College; Cecil Reeves Harrison, University College; John Stephenson Jellie, private study; Archibald Prentice Ledward, Owens College; Archibald McAlpine, Royal College of Science, Dublin; George William Mackie, B.A., private study; Henry Major, B.A., private study; James Monckman, Yorkshire College of Science; James Isaac Paddle, B.A., University College; Walter Pearce, St. Mary's Hospital and Royal School of Mines; Bernard Joseph Snell, B.A., New College; Edward Holdsworth Sugden, B.A., Owens and Headingley Colleges; Albert Edward Tovey, private study.

#### Gleanings.

An ill-natured bachelor says it is estimated that the number of ladies who cannot pass a mirror without glancing into it averages about twelve to every dozen.

The laziest man (says an American exchange) is on a Western paper. He spells photograph "4tograph." There have been only three worse than he. One lived out in Kansas and dated his letters "11worth," another spelled Tennessee "10aC," and the other wrote Wyandotte "Y&a."

A man went through the bankruptcy court. He had owned a fine horse and gig, and they both disappeared for a time, but by-and-by the horse and gig were doing service for the same owner again. On being asked what this meant, the man's reply was, "I went through the bankruptcy court, but the horse and gig went round."

A miser wanted a little boy to go with a letter a distance of four miles, for which he was to give him the fee of one penny. The youth didn't think so much of the penny as the old man, and said: "Only other body wad gie me a saxepee." The old man rejoined with a miserly chuckle—"Man, I could get a letter tao gang tao Lunnon for a penny."—*Scotch Paper.*

Bassompierre, French Ambassador to Spain, was telling Henry IV. how he entered Madrid. "I was mounted on the very smallest mule in the world," said the ambassador. "Ah," said the King, "what a very amusing sight, to see the very biggest ass mounted on the smallest mule!" "I was your Majesty's representative," was the rejoinder.

A LORD MAYOR'S TABLE.—The bill of fare does not differ much from year to year. Let us look at one of them:—250 turkeys of real turtle, 6 dishes of fish, 80 roast turkeys, 60 roast pullets, 60 dishes of fowls, 40 of capons, 80 pheasants, 24 geese, 40 dishes of partridges, 15 dishes of wild fowl, 2 barons of beef, 3 rounds of beef, 2 stewed rumps of beef, 12 sirloins and ribs of beef, 2 quarters of lamb, 30 entrées, 50 French pies, 60 pigeon pies, 53 ornamented hams, 43 tongues, 60 dishes of potatoes, 6 of asparagus, 50 dishes of shell fish, 60 dishes of mince pies, 50 blancmanges, 40 dishes of creamed tarts, 400 jellies and ice creams, 100 pine apples, 120 dishes of cakes, 200 dishes of hot-house grapes, 350 dishes of other fruits—besides wines in liberal variety. An inequality in some of these items is due to the fact that on the day, where the great personages are seated, the dinner is hot, served with great completeness; where the tables in the body of the hall, for the less distinguished guests, are mostly laden with cold viands—except the all-important turtle, which is hot.—*Chambers's Journal.*

ELEMENTARY TRAINING FOR GIRLS.—Next in order to physical training I put the instruction of children, and especially of girls, in the element of household work and of domestic economy; in the first place for their own sakes, and in the second for that of their future employers. Everyone who knows anything of the life of the English poor is aware of the misery and waste caused by their want of knowledge of domestic economy, and of their lack of habits of frugality and method. I suppose it is no exaggeration to say that a poor Frenchwoman would make the money which the wife of a poor Englishman spends in food go twice as far, and at the same time turn out twice as palatable a dinner. Why Englishmen, who are so notoriously fond of good living, should be so helplessly incompetent in the art of cookery is one of the great mysteries of nature; but from the varied abominations of the railway refreshment rooms to the monotonous dinner of the poor, English feeding is either wasteful or nasty, or both. And as to domestic service, the groans of the housewives of England ascend to heaven! In five cases out of six, the girl who takes a "place" has to be trained by her mistress in the first rudiments of decency and order; and it is a mercy if she does not turn up her nose at anything like the mention of an honest and proper economy. Thousands of young girls are said to starve or worse yearly in London; and at the same time thousands of mistresses of households are ready to pay high wages for a decent housemaid, or cook, or a fair workwoman; and by no means can get what they want. Surely if the elementary schools are worth anything, they may put an end to a state of things which is demoralising the poor, while it is wasting the lives of those better off in small worries and annoyances.—*Professor Huxley.*

THOUSANDS are unable to take Cocoa because the varieties commonly sold are mixed with starch, under the plea of rendering them soluble; while really making them thick, heavy, and indigestible. This may be easily detected, for if cocoa thickens in the cup it proves the addition of starch. Cadbury's Cocoa Essence is genuine; it is therefore three times the strength of these cocoas, and a refreshing beverage like tea or coffee.

#### Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[A uniform charge of One Shilling (prepaid) is made for announcements under this heading, for which postage-stamps will be received. All such announcements must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.]

##### MARRIAGES

BINDLEY—NORRINGTON.—October 31, at the Congregational Church, Weston-super-Mare, by the Rev. F. Hastings and Rev. G. T. Coster, of South Norwood, Mr. Frank Bindley, of Birmingham, third son of S. Bindley, Esq., of Edgbaston, to Fanny, only child of the late Alderman Norrington, of Barnstaple, Devon.

KIRKPATRICK—McHAFFIE.—October 31, at 49, Montrose-street, Glasgow, by the Rev. Wm. Symington, D.D., Vincent, son of Wm. Kirkpatrick, Dandrennan House, Walsall, to Marion Aiton, eldest daughter of David McHaffie.

CHANDLER—GEORGE.—October 31, at the Baptist Chapel, Denmark-place, Camberwell, Samuel John, son of W. G. Chandler, of Warner-road, Camberwell, to Matilda, daughter of the late E. N. George, of South Kensington.

STEWART—SOUTHWELL.—November 1, at the Caledonian-road Chapel, by the Rev. George Stewart, of Glasgow, and the Rev. Halley Stewart, pastor of the church, Alexander Stewart, of Vanbrugh-park, Elackheath, to Frances, second daughter of Edward J. Southwell, of Nether-ton-house, Kidbrooke, Blackheath.

HENRY—BALDERSTON.—November 2, at the Congregational Church, Blackheath, E. W. Henry, of Rosneath, Dumfriesshire, to Helen Mary, daughter of the late J. Balderston, Esq., W.S., of Edinburgh.

CUMMING—BUCKLEY.—November 4, at Eccles Congregational Church, by the Rev. G. H. Brown, John George, eldest son of Mr. John Cumming, Eccles, to Mrs. Harriett Buckley, Eccles, and eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Kay, Pendleton.

HOLLOWAYS OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Colds, Coughs, Shortness of Breath.—These corrective remedies are infallible for these pectoral complaints, which neglected often end in asthma, bronchitis, or consumption. The ointment will rubbed upon the back and chest penetrating the skin, is carried directly to the lungs, whence it expels all impurities. All the blood in the body constantly passes through the lungs, and there all noxious particles tending to produce disease can be quickly, thoroughly, and permanently neutralised, rendered harmless, or ejected from the system. In influenza, and all chest complaints, early curative measures are imperiously demanded; one day's delay may cause a protracted illness, one week's neglect may consign the diseased to destruction.



**EPPE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.**—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with boiling water and milk.—Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPE & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

**FOR NOTHING.**—To give an opportunity to those not yet using 'Horniman's Tea' to taste and compare its quality, the Importers send *gratis* to all applicants a *Sample Packet of the Pure Tea* as supplied to their agents, and which, for strength, delicious flavour, and cheapness, is unequalled. Write for sample to Messrs. HORNIMAN, 29, 30, 31, and 32, Wormwood-street, London.

**DYEING AT HOME.**—JUDSON'S DYES are most useful and effectual. Ribbons, silks, feathers, scarfs, lace, braid, veils, handkerchiefs, cloths, bernouses, Shetland shawls, or any small article of dress can easily be dyed in a few minutes, without soiling the hands. Violet, magenta, crimson, mauve, purple, pink, ponceau, claret, &c., Sixpence per bottle, of chemists and stationers.

**RECKITT'S PARIS BLUE.**—The marked superiority of this Laundry Blue over all others, and the quick appreciation of its merits by the public has been attended by the usual result—viz., a flood of imitations. The merit of the latter mainly consists in the ingenuity exerted, not simply in imitating the square shape, but making the general appearance of the wrappers resemble that of the genuine article. The manufacturers beg therefore to caution all buyers to see "Reckitt's Paris Blue" on each packet.

**TOOTH-ACHE.**—E. Smith, Esq., Surgeon, Sheraton, near Cirencester, writes: "I have tried Hunter's Nervine in many cases of severe Toothache, and in every instance permanent relief has been obtained; I therefore strongly recommend it to the public." Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d.

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JOHN BENNETT, having  
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FOUR VACANCIES at Christmas.

**EDUCATIONAL HOME.—YOUNG GENTLE-**  
MEN Boarded, Educated and TAKEN CHARGE  
OF during the vacations, on moderate terms.—Principal, 1,  
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CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL,  
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ESTABLISHED 1831.  
Head Master—Rev. W. FIELD, M.A. (Lond. U.), assisted  
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The Committee of the above School have pleasure in announcing, that a new building has just been erected capable of accommodating one hundred Pupils, and specially adapted to secure their domestic comfort. "The school itself is an excellently-contrived building, where . . . nothing has been spared to provide fine, lofty, and well-furnished classrooms, I examined the dormitories, lavatories, &c., and found them superior to most that I have inspected. The situation cannot well be surpassed for healthiness."—Extract from the Cambridge Examiner's Report, Midsummer, 1874.

The course of instruction includes all branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, so as to fit the Pupils for any department of business, or for Matriculation at any University.

There are two periods of vacation: one of six weeks (at Midsummer), and one of three weeks (at Christmas).

Applications for admission to be sent to the Principal.  
For Prospectuses, with a view of the School Premises, Terms, and further information, apply to the Principal or Secretary.

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Are unapproachable for comfort of wear, safety of use, and durability of magnetic power. They are used and recommended by gentlemen eminent in the medical profession, and persons of all classes of society have testified to their beneficial effects in cases of Gout and Rheumatism, Spinal, Liver, Kidney, Lung, Throat, and Chest Complaints, Epilepsy, Hysteria, General Debility, Indigestion, Hernia, Sciatica, Asthma, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, and other forms of Nervous and Rheumatic Affections.

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Is unique as a perfectly flexible Magnet. It is an entirely original invention of Messrs. Darlow & Co., improved by them on their previous invention patented in 1855, and possessing qualities which cannot be found in any other magnet. It is soft, light, and durable, elastic, flexible, and permanently magnetic.

### TESTIMONIALS.

From GARTH WILKINSON, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

DARLOW'S

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76, Wimpole-street, London, W.,  
March, 1874.

F. W. Darlow, Esq.

Sir,—I am able to certify that I have used your Magnetine Appliances pretty largely in my practice, and that in personal convenience to my patients they are unexceptionable, and far superior to any other inventions of the kind which I have employed; and that of their efficacy, their positive powers, I have no doubt. I have found them useful in constipation, in abdominal congestion, in neuralgia, and in many cases involving weakness of the spine, and of the great organs of the abdomen. In the public interest I wish you to use my unqualified testimony in favour of your Magnetic Appliances.

I remain, yours faithfully,  
GARTH WILKINSON,  
M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

From the Rev. Dr. KERNAHAN, M.A., Ph.D., F.G.S.,  
&c., Editor of "Dickinson's Theological Quarterly."  
St. Alban's, March 28, 1876.

To Messrs. Darlow and Co.

GENTLEMEN,—I have pleasure in stating that I have derived much benefit from the use of your Magnetic Chest and Throat Protector, which I have been wearing since the close of the year 1874, having adopted it after a severe attack of quinsy, from which I have been ever since happily free. I am also glad to inform you that two ladies of my acquaintance, who had suffered much from bronchial irritation, have experienced much benefit from having a "Protector." I think it right to make you acquainted with these facts, and I give you liberty to use this note as you think proper.—Yours truly,  
JAMES KERNAHAN.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONIAL FROM GARTH WILKINSON, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

76, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, W.,  
June 15, 1875.

F. W. Darlow, Esq.  
Sir,—Since March, 1874, when I wrote to you to express my opinion, from experience, of the value of your Magnetic Appliances, I have been frequently asked by letter if my certificate was genuine, and if in the time since elapsed your inventions still approved themselves as beneficial in my practice. To both those questions I can answer by endorsing Magnetine as an arm which I am obliged to resort to in a good many cases.

In addition to the cases I before specified I can now add some experience of the utility of Magnetine in cases of debility, and as a local remedy in painful affections arising in the course of gout. Indeed, I am accustomed to prescribe it wherever topical weakness proceeds from a low vitality in the great nervous centres, or in the principal organs of assimilation, nutrition, and blood purification; also in weak throats from nervous exhaustion affecting the larynx.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
GARTH WILKINSON, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

From the Rev. HENRY BUDD.

DARLOW'S

PATENT

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CURATIVE

APPLIANCES.

Wesleyan Parsonage, Greymouth, New  
Zealand, July 22, 1876.

To Messrs. Darlow & Co.

GENTLEMEN,—It is now about four months since I began to use your Magnetine Throat Band, and I have found great benefit from the use of it. The benefit was immediate, and has continued. The night huskiness, the result of a bronchial attack, has now altogether disappeared.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
HENRY BUDD.

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"Gentlemen,—I have carefully analysed and examined Dr. RIDGE'S FOOD for INFANTS and INVALIDS. This is a highly nutritious food, of pleasant flavour, easily digested, and entirely free from acidity or any objectionable ingredients. It is perfectly safe, especially adapted for young children, invalids, and others, and I consider it superior to any article of this kind in use.

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A residence adjoining the school will be provided for the Master, and he will have the sole power of appointing and dismissing his assistants.

Further information and copies of the scheme of the Endowed School Commissioners may be obtained of the Clerk, to whom applications, with testimonials, must be forwarded before Friday, the 8th of December next.

(By order of the Governing Body)

A. H. BURGESS, Clerk.

Criddle-street, Leicester, 25th October, 1876.

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VOL. XXXVII.—NEW SERIES, No. 1616.

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GRATIS.

## Literature.

### THE CROWN AND THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.\*

The reading public must by this time be tolerably well acquainted with the substance of Mr. Martin's second volume of a work which, under any circumstances, would be sure to command profound interest. It contains much that still further reveals the inner life of the late Prince Consort, many curious details of Court life during a memorable period, and a great deal that throws light upon the habits and tone of the royal household. These various points are now familiar to the public. But the bearings of the revelations made in this volume upon the working of the British Constitution, important as they are, have been generally ignored by the literary critics of the day; and, in limiting ourselves to this particular subject, we are entering upon an almost untrodden field, which needs to be explored, and calling attention to matters that in the public interest ought to be freely and amply discussed.

From this particular standpoint—viz., the relations of the Crown to our constitutional system—Mr. Martin's volume is not as satisfactory as we could wish. It travels over many critical periods of the recent history of the nation, and touches upon several important political controversies. But too little or too much is said on the subject. If we had the whole of the memoranda and letters of the late Prince Consort, we could then judge for ourselves as to the part he took in English and Continental politics. As it is, we are presented with extracts and recollections of conversations without the context, and without the means of testing how far the context might have modified the impression conveyed. History should above all things be impartial, but it is impossible for Mr. Theodore Martin to be impartial. He is forced by his position, and by that of the subject of the biography, to write a panegyric instead of weighing judicially the merits of his theme. Of course this could not be otherwise; and it must not be supposed that this book really tells us the full relations of the late Prince Consort to the movement of his age, or truly fixes his position in the history of modern England. And, whereas, in an ordinary biography we might criticise freely and challenge further information, we are unable to do so when what we learn is imparted from royal condescension. Dr. Johnson very properly said it was not for him to bandy compliments with his sovereign. No more can English readers administer interrogations to their Queen.

This difficulty will be especially felt by the candid reader in perusing the official account of the dispute with Lord Palmerston, which led to his dismissal from office in 1851. We are not prepared to say that this book puts Lord Palmerston materially in the wrong, or substantially modifies the impression received from Mr. Ashley's volume. Undoubtedly, if a Minister who has to write and receive more than 20,000 despatches a year is to be called on to modify his phraseology and defend his expressions, in view, not of the Parliament to whom he is responsible, but to the Crown, which is not responsible, and for advising which the Minister is responsible, the Parliamentary and popular voice in the conduct of the affairs of the nation will be materially weakened. The claim to criticise all despatches, the power of substantially modifying their expressions, is in substance the same as that of assisting at the deliberations of the Cabinet—a claim which would entirely alter the English Constitution from its present shape, and bring back our Government at the least to the Monarchical type of William the Third, if not to an earlier one. And we may remark in passing that there is throughout this book a marked hostility to Lord Palmerston, and that not on account of his less generous characteristics.

Perhaps the most important part of the book before us is the Memorandum of Baron Stockmar, beginning at page 545, in which he lays down that the true position of the Sovereign in England is that of permanent President of the Council of Ministers, who is not merely to accept the advice of his Cabinet for the time

being, but to use his influence and authority with them to modify such advice, and that the personal popularity of the Sovereign, and the prestige of his position, should be used as a counterpoise to the Democratic element of the House of Commons—with much more of the same character, all tending to personal Government. This Memorandum is important because its publication here, with the Prince Consort's answer approving it *in toto*, amounts to an adoption of the Baron's views, and to a serious claim put forward on behalf of the Crown (and presumably with its sanction) to such a weight and authority in English politics as, if conceded, would be a serious blow to national self-government and an infringement upon our present Constitution. No one who knows anything of how Government is really carried on doubts that the Crown still has immense influence in the daily details of administration. This influence, though not satisfactory, will exist unless the Minister be a man of strong will, clear views, and supported by a large Parliamentary majority. But this influence ought not to be allowed to resolve itself into a claim of authoritative interference.

Baron Stockmar, a foreigner, brought up among foreign influences, takes upon himself from his literary knowledge of the English Constitution—a thing not written in books or statutes, but changing from day to day by usage and by the growth of popular power and popular interest—Baron Stockmar, we say, takes upon himself to define the relations between the Crown and Parliament, and to set up a theory as the true one, which he admits has not been acted on since 1830. The fact that the great Reform Bill modified in practice the power of the Crown is equivalent in England to saying that the Constitution was *pro tanto* changed. In the growth of Parliamentary Government the motto is—*vestigia nulla retrorsum*. Royal power once restricted can never be resumed; and any adviser of the Crown who rakes up musty precedents in order to bring back the personal element in Government is acting a mischievous and unconstitutional part. But Englishmen are especially, and properly, jealous of such advice when given by foreigners, who cannot have the English political instinct which distinguishes between claims equally good on paper, but some of which must be forever abandoned, while others may still be permitted to linger for a while.

Baron Stockmar writes as if the Crown had rights adverse to those of the nation. This may be so in law, but in the modern constitutional theory, the Crown is merely the highest official of the nation. The Sovereignty, though nominally residing in the Crown, really now resides in the whole commonwealth; and a wise Minister must advise the Crown to give way when the nation desires a change, even if it impair some of the ancient royal prerogatives. Thus, as to military matters, recent legislation has more fully and clearly put the army under Parliamentary control, a change which courtiers long struggled against, and which we find, as related in this book, the Duke of Wellington would have avoided by making the Prince Consort commander-in-chief. The prudence of the latter made him shrink from accepting this office, but he clearly approved of the idea that the army should be specially under the Crown, though it is doubtful if he felt the full mischief of any person holding an office whose position made it difficult for his shortcomings to be freely criticised without the Crown being dragged into the discussion. No member of the royal family should hold any high responsible appointment. The scandals of the Duke of York's command of the army, and the absurdity of the Duke of Clarence's command of the navy, are warnings against allowing any such offices to be bestowed at the present day on persons in similar positions.

Baron Stockmar's idea of the position of the Crown corresponds much more with that of a Prime Minister than with that of a titular head, in whose name the country is to be governed, but who is shielded from all criticism and prohibited from interference by the existence of responsible Ministers. What England was under the *régime* that Stockmar advocates, and with the expressed assent of those to whom his advice was given, may be seen by the reign of George III. That king insisted on pledges from his Ministers as to how they would advise him; he liked his popularity as a counterpoise to the Democratic

element." The consequence was that the responsible Minister, Lord North, persisted in the war against the United States for years against his own judgment, and that Irish disaffection was kept alive for thirty years by the refusal of Catholic emancipation. No one will doubt that a king who tries to enforce his own will on his Cabinet can seriously hamper them and modify their policy. It is not worth while making a Parliamentary crisis every day for the sake of details; and resignation is the only weapon with which a Minister can meet the interference of a King. For the sake of living quietly together, the Ministers of George IV. and of William IV. made many concessions contrary to their own convictions, and contrary to the interests of the country. It is, however, most important that the Sovereign should not suppose that the popularity of the Crown and the proper wish of Ministries to have it respected, and their consequent consideration for its details, are a reason why the Sovereign should be guided by his own opinion, and seek to enforce that on his advisers, instead of seeking advice from those in whom the country has confidence, and who are therefore those who should from time to time fashion its policy. This is pre-eminently important in foreign politics where, from the fact that our royal family is by its origin and relationship as much German as English, it is especially to be desired that the national policy should be directed and controlled by a Parliamentary Minister, and not by a Court linked by ties of blood with those whom we may be called upon to oppose.

If we have not dwelt on the many eminent qualities of the late Prince Consort it is not because we fail to recognise them; we have restricted ourselves to the more ungracious task of criticism because we think that the dangerous pretensions put forth in this volume should be at once met by an emphatic dissent.

### BURIAL AND ITS RITES.\*

We do not know whether Mr. Tegg was moved to the compilation of this work by the excitement about cremation which prevailed a short time since, as his frontispiece might be taken to indicate. If so, he has done his work of collecting with despatch—for such out-of-the-way information will not come to hand just when wanted—though it is not improbable that he has lost the benefit of the full current. Like other excitements, it seems to have passed its noisy stage, and only a few indefatigable spirits still persevere in the task of speaking and writing on it. Even Mr. H. R. Haweis is now silent on this topic! With butterfly grace he has doubtless found out other flower-yielding fields, leaving the heat and burden of the day to Mr. Haden, and other Abdels. Notwithstanding that we cannot say Mr. Tegg's arrangement is the best that might have been devised. But he has wisely helped it by a fair index, and the book is not only readable but richly entertaining and full of the oddest information. He travels from Kamtschatka—no, not quite from Kamtschatka—but from Northern Russia to "Far Cathay," and, though in his flying visits, he cannot be said to get "local colour," like a certain distinguished novelist, he certainly does get the *bird's-eye* view that is more consistent with *flight*—else how could he convey to us even a glimpse of these strange "Towers of Silence," on which the Parsee dead do not so much repose as decompose, openly exposed to the air, and the sun, and the birds. If, however, Mr. Tegg had looked at Dr. Norman Macleod's "Peeps at the Far East," he would have found there a more condensed description than that he has given, and one every way more suited to his purpose. But certainly the close of this passage is good:

When the Secretary had finished his defence of the Tower of Silence, I could not help thinking that however much such a system may shock our European ideas and feelings, yet our own method of interment, if regarded from a Parsee point of view, may possibly be equally revolting to Parsee sensibilities.

The exposure of the decaying body to the assaults of innumerable worms may have no terrors for us, because our survivors do not see the assailants; but let it be borne in mind that neither are the Parsee survivors permitted to look at the swoop of the Heaven-sent birds. Why, then, should we be surprised if they prefer the more rapid to the more lingering operation? and which

\* *The Life of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.* By THEODORE MARTIN. Vol. II. (London: Smith, Elder, and Co.)

\* *The Last Act. Being the Funeral Rites of Nations and Individuals Collected and Arranged.* By WILLIAM TEGG, Author of "Wills of their Own." (William Tegg.)



of the two systems, they may reasonably ask, is more defensible on sanitary grounds?

Greece, Rome, Mexico, Brazil, and other countries ancient and modern have been made to yield their tribute. Chinese, Japanese, Mahomedan, Hindoo, Jewish, and Persian customs are presented to us. But we confess the more general portion of the book has proved of far less interest to us than the particular one. By particular we mean that which pertains to the eccentricities or exceptional wishes of private individuals, who in many cases have made the mode of burial they desired a matter of Will. Both Mr. Dickens and Lord Lytton thus left special and emphatic directions, both as to place and mode of burial, and the wishes of both were not only in effect, but literally disregarded, which shows that only within certain limits may great men hope to do what they like with their own—even their own bodies, after they have done with them. And this suggests that Lord Lytton was haunted by a fear lest this claim should be prematurely made. We find him writing:—

"I desire that [my body] may not be disturbed from the bed in which it may be lying, nor prepared for burial, nor, above all, be placed in a coffin, till three medical men of high standing and reputation shall have inspected it separately, and not in the presence of each other, and shall have declared in writing, to be signed by them respectively, that the signs of decomposition have unmistakably commenced. And I desire that two, out of three medical men, shall be other than the medical men who have attended me in my last illness. I forbid all dissection or autopsy of my remains unless there be a suspicion in the mind of my executor that I have not died a natural death, but explicitly request that the most approved means (short of mangling the body) may be used for restoring my life in case there be any doubt of my decease, or I appear to be in a catalepsy or trance."

Lord Lytton had paid much attention to mesmerism, trance, spiritualism, and other abnormal, unconscious conditions, and we should infer from this that he believed the danger of living burial was greater than is commonly supposed. We ourselves know of several cases of bereaved relatives who are firm in the belief that this has actually happened in spite of doctors' certificates, and one of them is that of a person of rare intellect and judgment little swayed by sentiment in ordinary matters. Lord Lytton's absolute protest against dissection makes us think of another great English author, who, unlike him, signified publicly his willingness to devise his body, when he was gone, to the medical faculty for this purpose, but we find no note of his case here.

That is a very peculiar series of circumstances which are here related respecting the remains of Swedenborg, which Mr. Tegg has taken from Mr. White's *Life of the Seer*. A very odd case, too, is that of Mr. Pilkington, a gentleman of estate at Hatfield, near Doncaster, who desired to be buried in hunting costume, and devised his whole estate to his groom, on condition that he faithfully saw his funeral so conducted. We meet with this really Irish anecdote under the head of Irish wakes:—

All through Ireland the ceremonial of wakes and funerals is most punctually attended to, and it requires some *savoir faire* to carry through the arrangement in a masterly manner. A great adept at the business, who had been prime manager at all the wakes in the neighbourhood for many years, was at last called away from the death-beds of friends to his own. Shortly before he died, he gave minute directions to his people as to the mode of *waking* him in proper style. "Recollect," he said, "to put three candles at the head of the bed, after you lay me out, and two at the foot, and one at each side. Mind now, and put a plate with the salt on it just atop of my breast. And, do you hear I have plenty of tobacco and pipes enough; and remember to make the punch strong. And—but what is the use of talking to you? Sure, I know you'll botch it, as I won't be there myself."

An inexpressible oddness connects itself with some of the entries made here from the public prints. As, for example, this from the *Times* of May 22, 1876:—

The operations of the Tenth Burial Board, Liverpool, have been somewhat impeded by a strike of grave-diggers, and some of the men have been summoned for practising intimidation towards substitutes who have been engaged.

This also is somewhat startling in its effect:—

#### WHAT NEXT?

It seems that Mr. Mahrenholz, an American, has devised a plan for utilising the remains of his deceased fellow-creatures by converting their skins into leather. He has lately taunted the hide of a respectable working man who lost his life by a lamentable accident, and the value of whose skin was an immense boon to his disconsolate widow and children. A pair of boots manufactured from the skin of this ill-fated labourer have been deposited in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, where they excite much interest and attention. It is proposed by the inventor to exhibit the boots at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. The leather is remarkable for its softness and pliancy, and takes a good polish, but its wearing qualities have yet to be proved. The general impression seems to be that it is hardly adapted for rough work, such as that of sportsmen or pedestrian tourist, but for evening wear at the theatre or in the ballroom it will be found far more comfortable than boots or shoes made of ordinary leather. Some little prejudice, it is expected, will

have to be overcome before the new leather is taken into general use.

We should think so, indeed. We have no reluctance in giving to others the clothes of the deceased to wear, and skin is but a kind of clothes; but let the reader only fancy himself at a ball or a *soirée*, in lively talk with an attractive young lady, and suddenly to discover that her feet were dressed in her brother's skin! Faugh! The idea is American, truly; and we can hardly fancy Mr. Tegg's authority is credible, notwithstanding the Smithsonian Institute, and the note intimating that at Meudon, during the French Revolution, an attempt was made to turn to account in this way the skins of the poor wretches slaughtered on the guillotine!

Here are a few characteristic morsels worth quoting before we leave this readable omnium gatherum of a book:—

#### NO NONSENSE.

The late Dowager Countess of Sandwith in her will, written by herself at the age of eighty, expressed a wish to be buried decently and quietly—no undertaker's frauds or cheating—no scarfs, hatbands, or NONSENSE.

#### A BETHNAL GREEN BIRD-FANCIER.

A few years ago might have been witnessed in the Bethnal Green-road a walking funeral, which differed from the ordinary working man's funeral in one singular respect only. On the velvet pall which covered the coffin, was a large white cotton handkerchief, on which rested two small cages, each containing a beautiful canary. On inquiry, it was ascertained that it was the funeral of a well-known bird-fancier, who made his wife promise before he died, that his two pet canaries should accompany his coffin to the grave. Little bits of craps were tied round the cages, the woodwork had also been stained a dark colour, which gave them a peculiar appearance. No coarse jokes or light remarks were made by the crowd which followed the mourners. "Poor man!" said a great muscular fishwoman, "he loved his birds." "An' he might 'a lovd' summat wuss," was the reply of her swarthy mate.

#### A SPITALFIELDS DOG-FANCIER.

The death of a famous dog-fancier in this locality was followed by a funeral, in which each of the human mourners led by the string some favourite animal belonging to the deceased. The dogs behaved as if they really understood the nature of the sad ceremony in which they took part.

And as a last word we may say that it takes small philosophy to see that here we have disclosing itself the very same sentiment as Mr. E. B. Tylor has so well dealt with in his great book—and to which he has given a special name—ceremonies that become acts of worship having taken rise in the idea that offerings of service, food, &c., such as would have proved pleasant to the man living, are still pleasant to him dead; and there is something of the same feeling connected with certain rites in the Chinese worship of ancestors. The Chinese, however, get rid to a remarkable degree of the materialistic element in it. They offer yearly at the shrines of their ancestors; but the things offered are presumed to have been only *spiritually* discerned, and the beggarly elements are, for most part, consigned to the flames—in the case of food—the fragrance of it gone, appropriated by the ghostly sense of the ancestor.

#### DEAN COLET'S LETTERS.\*

This is the fifth volume which the industrious Sur-Master of St. Paul's School has given to the world, of writings of the famous "Friend of Erasmus," which have hitherto lain buried amid the manuscripts of Oxford. And much as the world has heard of Dean Colet, future biographers and historians will be the better able to do justice to the position occupied by this "Reformer before the Reformation." "It is now just four hundred years," says Mr. Lupton, "since John Colet was himself studying the Latin grammar, a child at school. During that long interval, there has been space both for great events to happen, and for changes almost equally great to ensue in our estimation of those events. What looked to us at first like solitary mountains, have been seen to be only separate peaks, and not always the highest peaks, in a mighty chain. Especially has this been the case with the chief actors in the prolonged drama of the Reformation. Where, till quite recent times, Luther had seemed to predominate in unapproachable grandeur, other heights are now seen rising in the background, with a boldness of outline unsuspected before. Passing over Erasmus, as a name far too great to have been ever lost sight of, though not even yet appreciated as he deserves, the one who comes next to him, in interest to us Englishmen, is Dean Colet. At least, if it be really true, as one says, that 'the awakening of a national Christianity,

whether in England, or in the Teutonic world at large, begins with the Florentine studies of John Colet; such a claim on his behalf can hardly be deemed an extravagant one."

D'Aubigné gives us some glimpses of Colet in his usual sparkling and graphic style, some of which we may venture to abridge. The first visit of Erasmus to him is thus described: From London Erasmus went to Oxford, where he met with John Colet, a friend of More's, but older, and of very dissimilar character. Colet, the scion of an ancient family, was a very portly man, of imposing aspect, great fortune, and elegance of manners, to which Erasmus had not been accustomed. Order, cleanliness, and decorum prevailed in his person and in his house. He kept an excellent table, which was open to all the friends of learning, and at which the Dutchman, no great admirer of the colleges of Paris, with their raw wine and stale eggs, was glad to take a seat. He there met also most of the classical scholars of England, especially Grocyn, Linacre, Thomas Wolsey (bursar of Magdalen College), Halsey, and some others. "I cannot tell you how I am delighted with your England," he wrote to Lord Mountjoy from Oxford. "With such men I could willingly live in the farthest coasts of Scythia."

In 1511, when Henry VIII., then in the pride and inexperience of youth, was intent on invading France in person, Dean Colet preached a bold and honest sermon at St. Paul's. Choosing for his subject Christ's victory over death and the grave, he said—"Whoever takes up arms from ambition fights not under the standard of Christ, but of Satan. If you desire to contend against your enemies, follow Jesus Christ as your prince and captain, rather than Caesar or Alexander." His hearers looked at each other with astonishment. The priests, who were getting uneasy at the uprising of the human mind, hoped to profit by the opportunity of inflicting a deadly blow on their antagonists. Some of them even talked of burning the Dean. After the sermon, Colet was informed that the King requested his attendance in the garden of the Franciscan monastery; and immediately the priests and monks crowded round the gate, hoping to see their adversary led forth as a criminal. "Let us be alone," said Henry; "put on your cap, Mr. Dean, and we will take a walk. Cheer up," he continued, "you have nothing to fear. You have spoken admirably of Christian charity, and have almost reconciled me to the King of France; yet as the contest is not one of choice, but of necessity, I must beg of you in some future sermon to explain this to my people. Unless you do so, I fear my soldiers may misunderstand your meaning." Colet was not John Baptist, as D'Aubigné remarks, and, affected by the King's condescension, he gave the required explanation. The King was satisfied, and exclaimed, "Let every man have his doctor as he pleases; this man is my doctor, and I will drink his health."

The St. Paul's sermons of the Dean produced a great effect on the public mind. "The spirituality of Christ's words, the authority which characterises them, their admirable simplicity and mysterious depth, had deeply charmed him. 'I admire the writings of the Apostles,' he would say, 'but I forget them almost, when I contemplate the wonderful majesty of Jesus Christ.'" Taking advantage of the Convocation, he delivered a sermon on *conformation* and *reformation*, which was one of the numerous forerunners of the great reform of the sixteenth century. "We see strange and heretical ideas appear in our days, and no wonder," he said. "But you must know there is no heresy more dangerous to the Church than the vicious lusts of its priests. A reformation is needed; and that reformation must begin with the bishops, and be extended to the priests. The clergy once reformed, we shall proceed to the reformation of the people." Thus spoke Colet, while the citizens of London listened to him with rapture, and called him a new Saint Paul.

The volume before us contains evidence of the plainness and boldness with which Colet spoke of the corruptions of his time. Thus in the end of his commentary on Rom. v. in a passage in which he says, "How I wish that the ministers of ecclesiastical affairs and those who call themselves expounders of pontifical law, would understand that, without the grace of Christ, they in vain administer laws for Christ's people," and which he concludes by speaking of these "Doctors of the law, as they like to call themselves," as "bloodsuckers," who "render men bloodless and penniless by never-ending pecuniary fines; themselves the meanwhile all swollen with thefts and robberies," he exclaims:—

Atrocious race of men, deadliest plague to the Church of Christ, very devils transformed into angels of light in this respect worse than even the devils themselves, and more hurtful to Christian people, seeing that on

\* *Letters to Radolphus on the Mosaic Account of the Creation, together with other Treatises.* By JOHN COLET, M.A., afterwards Dean of St. Paul's. Now first published, with a Translation, Introduction, and Notes, by J. H. LURTON, M.A., Sur-Master of St. Paul's School, and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. (London: George Bell and Sons.)



account of the position they falsely held in the Church none can openly despise them with safety, but every one must put his neck beneath their sword, the sword of bad example, the sword of pecuniary fines and extortion. Oh! hardship beyond all hardships, when the poor folk that bear the name of Christ, are in worse plight than the Jewish commonalty were under the hypocritical Pharisees.

We do not attempt at present any examination of the opinions of this great man. But the following is the estimate given by Mr. Lupton of the doctrinal position held by him.

Colet cites Augustine more frequently than any other Father, and occasionally in terms of distinct approval. If it should be said that it was natural to turn to St. Augustine in expounding the Romans, the further question arises, whence was Colet's predilection for that Epistle? For it can hardly be by accident that we have two separate commentaries on the Romans extant among his works, and not on any other Epistle of St. Paul. It was from the same Epistle he took the text of his Convocation sermon and the subject of his letter to the Abbot of Winchcombe.

All this becomes intelligible if we think of Colet's mind as drawn to the same great topics as are commonly associated with the Epistle to the Romans, with Augustine, and with Luther. The total corruption of human nature since the Fall; the utter helplessness of man to raise himself by his own efforts; the accomplishment of such restoration by grace alone; the election by God of those who shall be the objects of that grace; the work of God's grace shown in a justifying faith, not in deeds of the law; these, and kindred doctrines, are prominent in the pages of Colet, and can hardly be called anti-Augustinian.

On some points his views are not so pronounced, as they probably would have been, in one direction or the other, had he outlived the "tragedy of Luther." On some, no doubt, his mental vision was obscured by the mysticism of his favourite Dionysius. Still, on the whole, I think that an impartial survey of his collected writings would show a moderate Augustinianism, such as influenced the framers of our Seventeenth Article. And in this, as in many other characteristics of his teachings, we may thankfully observe how unbroken is the continuity between him and ourselves; and how his spirit, no less than his sepulchre, is with us unto this day.

Who the "Badulphus" was to whom Colet addressed the "Letters on the Mosaic Creation," cannot now be ascertained. But Mr. Lupton inclines to the supposition that it was Dr. Ralph Collingwood, dean of Lichfield. The letters themselves will render no aid to modern inquirers into the meaning of the sublime introduction to the Bible. But in them, as Mr. Lupton remarks, "we see the author, not in the character of a zealous preacher, or a reformer of abuses, aspects under which he might already be sufficiently familiar to us; but as an exponent of Biblical and philosophical difficulties; traversing fearlessly and independently, though, it may seem, by strange and untrodden paths, the debateable ground of the Mosaic cosmogony."

#### RIVINGTON'S "HISTORICAL HANDBOOKS."

Mr. Pearson has contributed a valuable addition to a series of historical handbooks already distinguished by special worth. That his preface is dated in Melbourne, and not from Oriel College, Oxford, is an indication to us that the gift of one of our most promising historical scholars to one of our most promising colonies was not altogether a loss to us. The author tells us in his Preface that the more he has studied the history of the Fourteenth Century the more the sense of its completeness has grown upon him. He shows us—

That Dunbar and Falkirk led up to Crécy and Poitiers; that the well-being of the English Commons under the First Edward was the secret of the miraculous strength which England put forth under Edward III.; that disgrace abroad and disorder at home followed as "the day the night" on the demoralisation of successful war; and that Richard II. suffered for the sins of his fathers as certainly as Edward III. inherited the results, the aims, and part, at least, of the heroic nature of the first Edward—

No one, we venture to think, will object to this statement, unless it be on the ground of its obviousness. In treating historic facts it seems scarcely necessary in our day to insist so emphatically on the intimate relation of cause and effect; nor is the unity of history a particularly novel subject for revelation. It is probable, however, that Mr. Pearson wishes to impress us with the complete unity of the fourteenth century, as yielding itself easily to the treatment required by this series of historical manuals. This is doubtless true, but only to a limited extent; the period that included the reduction of Scotland, the greater part of the Hundred Years' War, was also that in which we find the origin, though not the completion, of the conscious power of the Commons—a power reluctantly accepted—and, among other great social changes, of the struggle between capital and labour, which is still so far from termination.

The most interesting chapter of the book is

\* *Historical Handbooks*. Edited by OSCAR BROWN. ING. "English History in the Fourteenth Century." By CHARLES H. PEARSON. (London: Rivingtons.)

the Introduction. If we would fairly judge any bygone period, we must first get back to the level of the time; and this chapter gives a really graphic picture of the fourteenth century, and enables us to estimate the changes that have taken place in the physical aspect of the country, in law and custom, and in the standard of right by which men's actions are measured. We cannot always agree with the author's judgments on character. Of Edward II. he says: "Edward II. perhaps the most unfortunate of our kings, was a man of singular endowments marred by fatal defects"; but we fail to read in the actions of the man any indication of a noble nature; and we cannot do better than quote the narrative before us in confirmation of our opinion:—His better qualities (we are told), an affectionate disposition, personal courage, and some taste for mechanics, do little to redeem his many and flagrant vices." And again:—"Broken laws, broken faith, a dishonoured public policy, sanguinary executions at home, national indebtedness and a licentious and wasteful court, were the great counts in the indictments against one who came to the throne under the best auspices." Nor can we admire the dry manner in which some of the most touching incidents of the history are told. The interview of the King of England with Eustache de St. Pierre and his five companions after the siege of Calais, for instance, is thus described:—

They were ushered into the presence of the King of England, who at once gave orders that the executioner should be called. A scene ensued, which if not arranged beforehand, had certainly been anticipated. The barons and knights present implored the King to show grace, and at last Queen Philippa threw herself on her knees, and added her entreaties. The King professed to give a reluctant consent; and the six burghers were taken to the Queen's chamber, where they were fed and received a present in money, with a safe conduct through the army.

The same story, told by the ancient chroniclers, has surely as much truth and far more beauty for the youthful student than this. As another instance we give the passage relating the return of King John to an English exile on hearing of his son's dishonourable intention to escape:—"This disloyal menace induced John to surrender himself again, and he did it (Jan. 1364) with such alacrity, that he was suspected of finding life at the Court of England pleasanter than the cares of Government."

The Black Prince is judged rather by the standard of the nineteenth than by that of the fourteenth century, and the significance of chivalry which shone so brightly during Edward III.'s reign tried by the glaring light of modern utilitarianism. On the death of the Prince the writer says:—

To the nation at large the loss seemed irreparable. He had been "the flower of English chivalry," "the Hector," during whose life the English feared no invasion, under whose leadership they faced any enemy. It had been his singular fortune to win two of the greatest battles of the century, and carry off the highest honours of the third, the skill of his captains and the courage of his men making up for his own deficiencies in generalship. He risked his life as fearlessly as any common soldier, and was nearly cut down at Crécy. His last days brought him forward in England as the head of a popular party and the champion of national rights; but as soldier, statesman, and man, the Black Prince was of very vulgar mould. The same fault of attempting great strokes with inadequate means, which nearly proved fatal to him at Poitiers and Navarrete, inspired him with the fatal policy of the Spanish war. The pride of birth that made him side with Pedro the Cruel, because his rival was a bastard, the pride of race that led him to treat his Gascon allies as inferiors, and persist in taxing a privileged community, and that worse pride of a vindictive mind, which led him to order the murder of prisoners in cold blood at Poitiers and Limoges, and to command a general massacre, are the most distinct traits of a character that made him detested in Aquitaine, and would probably have provoked revolt in England had he ever come to the throne. He was religious after the fashion of his times, a devotee to the shrines of popular saints, and gave freely to monasteries. But his piety never induced him to spare an abbey in his line of march, and his advice to the free companies that they should gain their livelihood by ravaging France was as faithless as barbarous. Though not a vulgar profligate like the Duke of Lancaster, he was a man of low morality. Altogether England could scarcely have found a more fatal leader than the Black Prince, uniting as he did, the dazzling qualities of a knight-errant to the lust of war for its own sake, and to the ferocity that make conquest doubly accursed and the retention of foreign dominion impossible.

Again, when speaking of the weak Richard II., Mr. Pearson says:—

To us who look across time, it is evident that never man was more justified in his child than Prince Edward in Richard of Bordeaux. Both the redeeming and the worse traits of either character were for the most part the same; the uxoriousness, the affection for friends, the sumptuousness of taste, the liberality, the devotion, the ready insight, and the fearless presence of mind, no less than the unscrupulousness, the ferocity, the drift towards low profligacy, and the inability to listen to wise counsel.

Surely this is hard measure to the brave son of Edward III., who was beloved alike by rich and poor, and was esteemed by foes as well as by friends. It is to be regretted that so

many modern historians should think they serve the cause of truth by denying all poetry to the past, and extracting all heroism from its history.

#### BRIEF NOTICES.

*Adventures in New Guinea: the Narrative of Louis Tregance, a French Sailor, Nine Years in Captivity Among the Orangcoos, a Tribe in the Interior of New Guinea.* Edited, with an Introduction, by the Rev. HENRY CROCKER, Incumbent of St. Anne's, Wexham, N.Z. (Sampson Low and Co.) In spite of much that seems improbable enough in the narrative, we are bound to accept it as genuine. Louis Tregance ran away from home and sought the sea, and after an interlude as a servant in a family named Cunningham in Liverpool, he returned to his old craft to be cast away among a savage tribe, barely escaping being killed by them. He did escape that fate, however, and became as one of them—passing through a series of adventures such as, told in the simple realistic manner adopted here, should certainly make it popular with boys. The book is well written, though it affects no literary felicities, and as it is beautifully printed and bound, should form an admirable present to boys.

*The Californians.* By WALTER M. FISHER. (Macmillan and Co.) Mr. Fisher could have written a good book on California if he had tried. He has observation, humour, style, but an utter want of balance. Properly speaking this work is a medley of Fisherisms interlarded with many and sundry quotations from a common-place book, California being the mere peg upon which to suspend them all. We get, however, certain and no doubt to some extent correctly drawn pictures of Californian society, but the general impression Mr. Fisher produces is that he is less careful to be accurate than he is to be smart. The pictures he gives are not very attractive. They present to us a pretty lawless and corrupt community, ruled by a love of gold, and infested by the "Heathen Chinese." Mr. Fisher has an admiration for perhaps half-a-dozen persons in this community, one of whom he bespatters with his praise. Such religion as there is excites in him for the most part a good deal of contempt, and one—apparently the most popular phase of it—draws forth from him pages of venomous rant which we have rarely seen equalled. It is to be regretted, that after four years' residence Mr. Fisher should have returned from California in such a self-complacently vicious mood.

*On a Pincushion; and other Fairy Tales.* By MARY DE MORGAN. (Seeleys.) Here is the new fairy-book for boys and girls! A fresher or a more original one we have not read for many a day, and, indeed, we have enjoyed it almost as much as we enjoyed the "Water Babies." Miss De Morgan's style is equal to her power of invention, and each exactly suits the other. The reader will find a good deal of the grotesque, but also much tenderness, and altogether much that is every way enjoyable. The illustrations by Mr. William de Morgan are admirable.

*Our Home in the Marsh Land; or, Days of Auld Lang Syne.* By E. L. F. (Griffith and Farran.) It is quite true, we are afraid, that the "wild, weird, marsh regions" are "so commonly condemned by those who know them slightly or not at all." Perhaps all these people will think better of them after reading this pleasant children's tale. There are good boys and girls and not particularly nice boys and girls in it; but, happily, both in course of a short time become better. The incidents are well chosen and presented.

*Lost in the Jungle. A Story of the Indian Mutiny.* By AUGUSTA MARRYAT. (Griffith and Farran.) Some characteristics of the Indian Mutiny, with a simple statement of its cause, are given in these graphic pages. The scene opens at Delhi just before the revolt of the troops there. Mr. Brisbane was adjutant, and with his wife and two children just had time to fly. The wife and one of the children were lost in the jungle for two days, and this book describes and illustrates their adventures during that and the subsequent period before they could return to England. The tale will be found to be good reading and truthfully illustrative of the times.

*Slaves and Turks.* The Border Lands of Islam in Europe. With a sketch map. (Leisure Hour Office.) This little shilling work will give to the general reader the sort of information required for an intelligent knowledge of the Eastern Question. It is very comprehensive, and, as far as we have tested it, very accurate. The author writes from personal observation, and his descriptions are not the least valuable of the many recent contributions to this subject.



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## NARRATIVE OF THE EXPEDITION,

From Materials furnished by some of the Officers.

### LIST OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

H.M.S. Alert pressed on Shore by the Ice, Radmore Harbour, Kennedy Channel.  
The Road towards the North Pole.  
Hans Petersen's Funeral.  
High Street between H.M.S. Alert and Discovery.  
Two Sick Men left behind in Snow-house by one of the Sledging Parties.  
The Scene on Guy Fawkes Day.  
Floe Bergs aground.  
H.M.S. Discovery in Winter Quarters, Lat. 81. 44 N.  
H.M.S. Alert in Winter Quarters.  
Greenland: Division of Sledges ready to start.  
"Now, then; One, Two, Three. Haul!"—Double-page Engraving.  
Shifting for the Night.  
Breaking our Way through the Ice.

A Halt for Lunch.  
Grave of Captain Hall.  
"The Mile" Cleared Space upon the Ice for exercising.  
"Ginger" asking leave to come in.  
The Sledges, Cape Rawson.  
Brushing Snow.  
Collecting Hummock Ice, used for Culinary Purposes.  
The Alert hoisting Colours in the highest latitude ever reached by a vessel.  
Fred, the Alert's Esquimaux.  
Upnivik, the northernmost Settlement in the World.  
The Alert and Discovery entering the Ice in the Naigette.  
Implements used in the Arctic Expedition.  
Portrait of Captain Nares.  
Chart of the Arctic Regions.

OFFICE: 190, STRAND.